Volume 169 No. 20

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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May 14 1956

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MAY 14 1956

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 169 No. 20 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y., May 14, 1956

PRESIDENTIAL ASSISTANT: E. Wayne Haley, named assistant to the president of Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, wholly-owned subsidiary of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, with headquarters in New York.

Wyandotte to Use Sale Funds for Plants

Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., which has filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission covering 100,000 shares of its $1 par common stock (OPD, 5/7/56), will use the proceeds for general corporate purposes, including working capital and whatever additional plant facilities the management may in the future determine are needed, the company has stated.

The board of directors has appropriated approximately $8.6 million for the purchase of land in Louisiana and the construction thereon of an ethylene oxide and glycol plant.

The company is also modernizing and expanding the production capacity of its Alpena Quarry and doubling the capacity to produce cement, at cost of more than $5 million.

While the net proceeds of the new financing will be useful for the general corporate purposes of the company, the primary purpose thereof and sale is the belief on the part of the management that it will be in the interests of both the company and its stockholders "to have enough shares outstanding in the hands of the public to make possible a reasonably active over-the-counter market for the company's common stock."

There is now outstanding 1,321,563 common shares, of which the management group owns 235,762 shares (approximately 18 percent. No stockholder owns beneficially 10 percent or more of the outstanding common, but Aumend & Co. on May 1 owned of record, but not beneficially, 222,167 shares. Another 86,712 shares of the common and all 135,399 shares of outstanding preferred are owned by Solvay American Corporation.

Tin Smelter of Government Will Operate Through 1957

The house banking committee last week voted to continue government operation of the tin smelter at Texas City, Tex., until January 31, 1957. H. J. Res. 607 which extends the operating authority will be called up for passage in the house at an early date.

Under existing law, the government would be forced to close the plant down by June 30. The seven-month extension is to give time to sell or lease the plant as a going concern to private interests. It is reported that several groups have indicated an interest in acquiring the plant.

Chemical Plants on Waterways Threatened by Rail Legislation, Shipping Operators Declare

Shipping operators feel that chemical investments located along the nation's inland waterways are under a major threat as the result of pending legislation proposed to allow the railroads freedom to establish their rates on a competitive basis. Last year a special report prepared by a cabinet committee on transportation policy called for a general overhauling of the transportation laws in the light of the unfavorable financial condition of the railroads.

One of the proposals was that the roads be allowed to establish a rate on levels competitive with other forms of transportation, and another proposal was that the dry bulk cargo water carriers be placed under regulation of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Legislation Being Studied

Legislation to carry out the recommendations is now being studied by a subcommittee of the house interstate commerce committee where the possibilities of it having adverse effects on the chemical industry and the inland water carriers were aired last week.

Chester C. Thompson, president of the American Waterways Operators, Inc., characterized the recommendations of the cabinet committee and the pending legislation (HR 6141 and 6142) as the first move to restore the railroad monopoly on transportation which was broken only two years ago when the railroads for the first time carried less than half the nation's total freight load.

He predicted that transportation would return to the law of the jungle if congress weakens government regulation of the railroads as recommended by the cabinet committee. He added:—

"We would witness a rate war among rail carriers, between rail and highway carriers, and between rail and water carriers that would dislocate industries, create transportation chaos, weaken the national economy and destroy many of the

—Continued on page 71

Hooker, Detrex Talking Shift of Joint Property

The officers of Hooker Electrochemical Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y., and Detrex Corp., Detroit, Mich., are negotiating for the sale to Detrex of the capital stock owned by Hooker in the jointly owned subsidiary, Hooker-Detrex, Inc.

As part of the consideration to be paid to Hooker, it is contemplated that the Tacoma, Wash., plant of Hooker-Detrex will be transferred to Hooker. The Ashtabula, Ohio, plant will be taken over and operated by Detrex.

While all details of the proposed agreement have not yet been worked out, it is hoped that the transfer can be completed before July 1.

Hooker-Detrex was incorporated in 1946 for the production of chlorinated solvents, primarily trichloroethylene. The Tacoma plant, adjoining Hooker Electrochemical caustic soda chlorine plant, went into production in 1947.

The Ashtabula plant began production in 1950. Both plants have been under the supervision and management of Hooker while the marketing has been handled by Detrex.

EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT: Philip A. Singleton, former assistant to the president of Monsanto Chemical Company, who joins Pro-phylac-tic Brush Company, a subsidiary of Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Company, New York, tomorrow as executive vice-prseident.

Chlorine-Caustic Output to Be Doubled

Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, plans to double the capacity of its mercury cell chlorine-caustic soda plant now under construction at Brunswick, Ga.

Construction of the initial facilities is expected to be completed late this year. The company hopes to have the second step ready for operation in the fall of 1957.

Solvay said that increase in capacity of the plant has been decided upon so that the company will be in position to supply the growing needs of the chlorine-caustic soda consuming industries in the southeast.

The plant site at Brunswick consists of some 700 acres located on the Turtle River. Facilities for handling waterborne shipments are being installed and the plant will also be served by the Southern and Atlantic Coast Line Railroads.

Ascorbic Acid Approved

The alcohol and tobacco tax division has issued a ruling (56-202) permitting the use of ascorbic acid in the production of apple wine as a preservative to prevent deterioration of flavor and darkening of the color.

Controls Voted On Barbiturates, Amphetamines

Increased federal control over barbiturates and amphetamines was voted last week by the Boggs subcommittee of the house ways and means committee, which has completed a two-year study of drug addiction and the narcotics problem.

Legislation to carry out the subcommittee's recommendations was introduced in the house May 9 and referred to the house interstate commerce committee for action. The bills were HR 11108, by Rep. Hale Boggs, of Louisiana, and HR 11109 by Rep. John W. Byrnes, of Wisconsin. The bills were identical.

Law Conforms to Proposal

The legislation conforms to the draft proposal submitted to the committee by the Food and Drug Administration at Mr. Boggs' request. As previously reported, it contains four main features as follows:—

1. Makes all barbiturates and amphetamine shipments, whether interstate or solely within a state, subject to FDA jurisdiction. This is taken from the law regulating sales of oleomargarine.

2. Requires records to be maintained in all distribution channels of the stocks received and stocks sold and authorizes the FDA agents to inspect these records at any reasonable hour.

3. Requires all manufacturers to be listed with FDA for purposes of identification.

4. Makes possession of the drugs unlawful, except by listed manufacturers, authorized dealers, licensed physicians, and users who obtain the drugs on the prescription of a physician.

The decision of the committee to adopt the FDA's proposal in the matter was pleasantly received in industry and government circles. Rep. Boggs had been represented as strongly in favor of more drastic legislation such as placing these two drugs under the Harrison narcotics act. The Bureau of Narcotics was vigorously against such action as was industry.

Navy Paint Responsibility May Be Shifted to Defense

Final authority to decide whether paint manufacturing and other commercial type activities of the military which compete with private industry are to be discontinued may be restored to the Department of Defense this year by congress.

Just before passing the $33.6 billion annual defense appropriation bill, the house last week voted to strike down section 633 (formerly section 638), which placed a veto power in the hands of the congressional appropriations committee to block plans of the department to get out of commercial activities.

The vote came on a motion of Rep. Leo E. Allen of Illinois, which was adopted by a voice vote, and confirmed later by an overwhelming record vote of 222 to 156. While there is a possibility that the senate might restore the controversial section to the bill, the heavy house vote against it makes it very doubtful that the

—Continued on page 55

Lithium Corp. Makes Dispersions of Metal

Lithium Corporation of America, Minneapolis, Minnesota, has successfully produced dispersions of lithium metal.

Interest in the possibilities of the dispersions has been heightened by recent reports of their use as catalysts in the production of the new "natural" rubber.

The company is making available instruction sheets describing the methods for laboratory preparation of these lithium metal dispersions in such dispersing mediums as mineral oil, petrolatum and wax. Particle sizes in the range of 5 to 20 microns are possible by use of these technics.

Wage-Hour Rules Detailed by Labor Dep't Official

The following article, explaining the amended federal wage-hour law, was prepared for OPD readers by Newell Brown, administrator of the wage and hour and public contracts divisions of the Department of Labor.

On March 1 the minimum wage under the fair labor standards act was increased to $1 an hour. The new minimum set by the fair labor standards amendments of 1955 takes the place of the previous 75-cent rate.

Firms that manufacture drugs and medicines needed, in general, to make only the slightest of adjustments to meet the new minimum wage. According to an official wage survey, 97 percent of the production workers in the industry were already earning at least $1 an hour. And of those earning less, only .05 percent were being paid under 90 cents an hour.

But even though the new $1 minimum has little appreciable effect on the industry, some firms may consider it timely to review their employment practices in the light of the statutory requirements. For the Department of Labor's wage and hour and public contracts divisions, which administer the law, do find violations on the part of some establishments.

Since such violations usually are due to a misunderstanding of the law provisions, the employer who wants to be sure of his compliance status should be certain he has no doubts about the application of this federal wage-hour law to his industry.

As most drug and medicine manufacturers know, the act requires:—

- A minimum wage of $1 an hour, beginning March 1, 1956;
- Overtime pay of at least time and one-half the employee's regular rate for all hours worked over forty a week;
- A minimum age of sixteen years for most jobs, and fourteen for a few jobs.

In addition, there is an eighteen-year age minimum for work in occupations

—Continued on page 40

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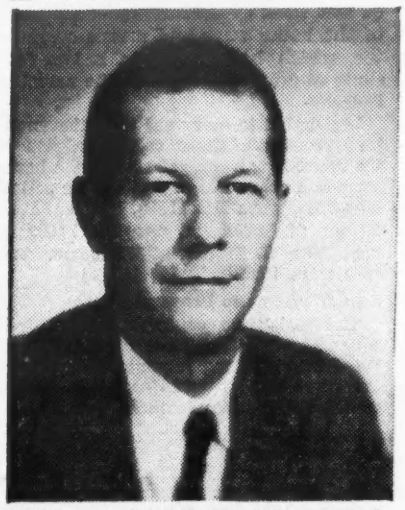
More Drugs for Specific Ills Predicted at Rutgers Conference

More powerful "miracle drugs" with highly specific action will be in general use by 1966, it was predicted last week by Henry S. McNeil, president of McNeil Laboratories, Inc., New Brunswick, N. J. The most dramatic developments, he declared, will be in the field of internal medicine and will focus on the degenerative diseases and virology. Mr. McNeil, who addressed the fifth annual Rutgers Pharmaceutical Conference in New Brunswick, N. J., also expected medicine to know much about the basic physiology of disease ten years hence.



HEADS CANADIAN PLANT: William B. Davis, named manager of the petroleum cracking catalysts plant which Davison Chemical Company, Ltd., an affiliate of Davison Chemical Company Division of W. R. Grace & Co., has under construction at Valleyfield, near Montreal, Canada.

Research spending in the pharmaceutical industry, the McNeil Laboratories president went on, will be higher in the next decade—above the 6 to 8 percent earmarked by companies today.

Gross Sales to Go Up

Gross sales of the drug firms, he said, will also be up. Wholesalers, Mr. McNeil indicated, will change their operations to conform to the changing population picture. The retailer will also be busier, he stated, adding that this points the way to a very important trend in the industry:

"Seventy percent to 80 percent of the prescriptions fifteen years ago were filled by 20 percent of the drug stores. Then, in 1956, it was estimated that 67 percent of all prescriptions were filled by 70 percent of the drug stores."

In 1966, Mr. McNeil expected a much greater percentage of the total US drug stores to share in the prescription business. The new product shelf, he added, will be the hub of the prescription department.

Louis Stritzler, Atlantic City, N. J., pharmacist and vice-president of the National Association of Retail Druggists, telling "What the Pharmacist Thinks of Trade Relations, urged wholesalers to serve pharmacists by having consultation services on drug store layout and training courses.

"From manufacturers," Mr. Stritzler said, "we seek two things. First, respect for our professional standing and knowledge; and second, a high enough mark-up to give us a normal profit on our investment."

Dr. Austin Smith, editor of the *Journal* of the American Medical Association, told the group that they could help determine

—*Continued on page 39*

WHO Talks Over Past, Budget, Future

The ninth World Health Assembly, now under way in Geneva, Switzerland, has before it three main topics:—A review and examination of the health work assisted by WHO in more than 100 countries and territories, the planning of future activities in old and new fields, and the adoption of a budget for the coming year.

Among the important program items of interest to suppliers of drugs and insecticides is the world-wide campaign to eradicate malaria, which is now in its first year.

The health assembly will examine a progress report on the work done since its decision last year to abandon piecemeal attempts to control malaria. This was replaced by an effort on all continents to wipe out the infection before the mosquito carriers develop such resistance to insecticides as to make the task more difficult and costly.

Another mass infection, tuberculosis, is to be discussed in a new light following the success of new drugs, such as isoniazid, which has caused a revolution in medical and public health circles.

Pyrenone Ingredients Get FDA Tolerance Ruling

Fairfield Chemical Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., has announced that tolerances for piperonyl butoxide and pyrethrins, the active ingredients of pyrenone grain protectants, have been established by the Food and Drug Administration under the Miller bill.

These tolerances, to become effective July 22, when the Miller bill becomes law, will be 20 ppm for piperonyl butoxide and 3 ppm for pyrethrins. Approval has been granted for application of these materials, in either powder or liquid form, to stored wheat, corn (including popcorn), rice, rye and barley at these tolerance levels.

The Week's Price Changes

Bourbon Vanilla Beans, BHC, Tankage, Linseed Oil Are Higher. Dioctyl Adipate, Eugenol, Ammonium Sulfate, Lard Lower.

Prices Advanced

Acid, linseed, ½c. per lb. (p. 65)
BHC, low gamma content, $.0005 per gamma unit-lb. (p. 43)
Egg albumin, tech., 8c. per lb. (p. 49)
  Yolk, 5c. per lb.
Oil, geranium, 50c. per lb. (p. 59)
  Lemon, Calif., 10c. per lb. (p. 59)
  Linseed, ½c. per lb. (p. 65)
  Orange, Fla., 4c. per lb. (p. 59)
  Tung, ¼c. per lb. (p. 65)
Potato starch, Maine, ½c. per lb. (p. 49)
Soybean meal, $2 per ton (p. 65)
Tankage, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton (p. 43)
Tapioca flour, Braz., 4/10c. per lb. (p. 49)
  spot, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.
Tin, ⅞c. per lb. (p. 36)
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, 50c. per lb. (p. 59)
Wax, carnauba, chalky, 9c. per lb.
  No. 3, Ceara, crude, 6c. per lb.
  Parnahyba, crude, 6c. per lb.
  Yellow, No. 1 Ceara, 10c. per lb.
  Parnahyba, 10c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Ammonium sulfate, cokeoven, $10 per ton (p. 43)
  Synthetic, $10 per ton.
Dioctyl adipate, 2½c. per lb. (p. 61)
Eugenol, 25c. per lb. (p. 59)
Grease, choice white, ¼c. per lb. (p. 65)
  other grades, ⅛c. per lb.
Hoofmeal, 25c. per unit-ton (p. 43)
Lard, 9/10c. per lb. (p. 65)
Oleo stearine, ½c. per lb. (p. 65)
Oil, coconut, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 65)
  Corn, crude, ¾c. per lb. (p. 65)
  refd., ¾c. per lb.
  Cottonseed, crude, ⅝c. per lb. (p. 65)
  refd., ⅝c. per lb.
  Oleo, 1c. per lb. (p. 65)
Peanut, crude, ¾c. per lb. (p. 65)
  refd., ¾c. per lb.
Sandalwood, 25c. per lb. (p. 59)
  Soybean, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 65)
  refd., ½c. per lb.
Tallow, inedible, ⅛c. to ¼c. per lb. (p. 65)

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

May 11, 1956	May 4, 1956	May 13, 1955
109.12	109.13	106.79

Proprietary Unit 75 Years Old

The proprietary drug industry has reached the billion-dollar business milestone but, more significantly, has won in its seventy-five years' history the "complete respect and confidence of the federal government through its contributions to public health," according to Stanley I. Clark, president of the Proprietary Association. Occasion for the statement was the group's annual meeting at the Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood Beach, Fla., last week, marking its diamond jubilee anniversary.

The association also paid tribute to this year's golden anniversary of the enactment in 1906 of the first pure food act and its signing by President Theodore Roosevelt.

Partnership at Peak

In recent years, the partnership of government regulatory agencies and proprietary drug manufacturers has attained its most harmonious peak, Mr. Clark stated in his talk as PA's retiring president. This report has been accomplished, he noted, due to the basic soundness of the pure food act of 1906 and "its enlightened administration by public officials."

"Equally important has been the stimulus to technological competition and progress; for no manufacturer of stature could afford to permit his competitors to out-

—*Continued on page 39*

Stanley I. Clark

Acetoacetic Ester Offered In Commercial Quantities

Aceto Chemical Company, Flushing, N. Y., is offering acetoacetic ester (ethyl acetoacetate) commercially. This product, made by British Industrial Solvents, Ltd., is sold exclusively through Aceto, which will carry warehouse stocks in the United States.

The organic intermediate will be shipped in a new type, light-weight aluminum drum.

Grace, Cosden Near Merger

The board of directors of W. R. Grace & Co., New York, has approved a proposed merger with the Cosden Petroleum Corporation, Big Spring, Tex. The merger proposal was approved by the Cosden board of directors earlier. Both companies will submit the proposal to their stockholders at a later date.

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Cosmetic Meeting Set

The Society of Cosmetic Chemists has announced the agenda for its semi-annual technical meeting at the Biltmore hotel, New York, May 18, at which Dr. Walter B. Shelley and George P. Larrick will be honored.

The morning session will hear "The Behavior of Perfume Materials in Thioglycollate Solutions," by Edward Sagarin and Marvin Balsam, of Standard Aromatics, Inc.

"The Measurement of Static Charge on Hair will be subject of a paper by H. Henkin, V. C. Ester, and C. Mills, of Colgate-Palmolive Company.

Raymond E. Reed, of Toni Company, will speak on "A New Permanent Waving Process."

At luncheon, Dr. Shelley will be presented with the society's special literature award, and Mr. Larrick, commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, will receive an honorary membership.

The following papers will be presented at the afternoon session:—"The Use of Iodophors in Cosmetics," by Abraham Cantor, Sylvia Most, and Morris Shelanski, of Industrial Toxicological Laboratories.

"The Analysis of Lipsticks," by Paul W. Jewell, of Max Factor Company.

"Laboratory Evaluation of Potential Caries-Preventive Agents in Dentifrices," by S. D. Gershon, O. W. Neiditch and D. J. Martin, of Lever Brothers Company.

"Some Practical Problems in the Formulation of Hair Sprays," by H. R. Shephard, Aerosol Techniques, Inc.

Validity of Price Rebates Draws Fire After FTC Ruling

The validity of price rebates, paid by sellers to their customers and based on the volume of net purchases during a month, is now in question as the result of a ruling of the Federal Trade Commission last week. In a split decision, the commission held that the mere fact that competition has not been lessened because the rebates did not result in price cutting is not enough to justify "price discriminations" among competing customers.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR: Dr. Frederick Cullen, former executive vice-president of the Proprietary Association, who has become medical director of Strong, Cobb & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, in addition to his consultant work for the association and other clients.

The fact that the variations in rebates give to the favored buyers a profit advantage which they can use to provide better service to customers, it was ruled, is enough to hold the rebates to be unlawful.

Auto Parts Maker Involved

The decision involved a New York manufacturer of automobile parts. Each month the company would rebate a portion of the sales price to each customer according to a set schedule of volume purchases. In addition a 2 percent discount was allowed for cash. A complaint was issued, however, charging the rebates amounted to discriminations in prices among customers competing with each other in a given market.

During the hearings in the case, the customers of the manufacturer testified to the importance of the cash discount in reducing their costs, but stated also that the rebates had not caused any price cutting to injure competition. Commenting on this testimony, the decision said:—

"Respondent contends that, since these customers also testified that because resale prices are maintained they were not injured by the varying net purchase prices, there can be no finding of the commission that there is reliable, probative and substantial evidence that the effect of respondent's varying net purchase prices may be substantially to lessen competition in the secondary line of commerce.

"We cannot agree. Certainly, if as respondent's customers testified, the two

—Continued on page 39

Potash Deliveries Drop in 1st Quarter

A total of 1,114,439 tons of potash salts containing an equivalent of 656,580 tons of K_2O was delivered during the first quarter of this year by the seven major American producers, according to the American Potash Institute. This represents a decrease of nearly 3 percent in salts and K_2O from the like period in 1955.

Deliveries for agricultural purposes in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Puerto

—Continued on page 37

Armour & Co. Makes Two Sulfonated Acids

The chemical division of Armour & Co., Chicago, has produced two sulfonic acids derived from palmitic and stearic acids. They are alpha sulfo-stearic and alpha sulfo-palmitic acids and are available in pilot plant quantities.

The sulfonated acids contain a strongly ionized sulfonic acid grouping and one carboxyl group, making possible a wide variety of normal and mixed derivatives such as alkali salts, amides, esters and alkyl ammonium salts.

Chlortetracycline Daily Dose Will Be Like Vitamin-Taking, Official at Cyanamid Thinks

A prediction that sooner of later chlortetracycline will be taken every day at near-medicinal levels to fight subclinical diseases, just as vitamin pills are taken today, was made by Allan B. Clow, general manager of the fine chemicals division of American Cyanamid Company, New York, speaking before the Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States last week.

The subject of Mr. Clow's address, given at the sixtieth annual conference of the group at the New Yorker hotel, New York, was "Antibiotics and Recent Chemical Advancements in Food Preservation."

"Tests indicate that the antibiotic halts subclinical diseases which rob the body of much dietary nutrition," he said. "By holding down these subclinical diseases the body is permitted to make better use of food."

"Why, then, shouldn't everybody take chlortetracycline every day . . . just as many of us take vitamin capsules?" he asked the food and drug men.

Concerned with 250 Milligrams

"Instead of worrying whether seven parts per million or eight parts per million or ten parts per million can safely be applied to food," he continued, "we will be concerned whether a capsule of 250 milligrams contains enough "Aureomycin" to maintain our general well-being under various circumstances if taken on a daily basis."

Mr. Clow maintained that he was not predicting that just any antibiotic would be taken daily. "I am talking specifically about chlortetracycline, or a very similar chemical substance which may come along."

Mr. Clow stated that due to work by Dr. Hugh Tarr, of the Pacific Fisheries Experimental Station in Vancouver, B. C., and Dr. Fred Deatheridge of Ohio State University on use of chlortetracycline in preserving fish, combined with tolerances established by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare for chlortetracycline in or on uncooked poultry, a special food grade of "Aureomycin" has been formulated into a product currently sold under the trade name "Acronize."

"For fish we have devised ices, dips and sprays containing 'Aureomycin'," he said. "For red meats we have used infusion for getting effective concentration of the antibiotic within the carcass and sprays for surface treatment."

George P. Larrick, Commissioner of Food and Drugs, addressed the meeting on the golden jubilee of the pure food and drugs act and meat inspection act, signed in 1906.

"The Food and Drug Administration today stands at a crossroads," Commisioner Larrick noted. "The technological developments of the last decade, the growth in our population, the large increase in number of food items, the complex processes involved in their preparation, the

—Continued on page 70

'FATHER' OF DRUG ACT: The late Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, "father" of the pure food and drugs act of 1906 and the meat inspection act of the same year, which are being observed in a year-long fiftieth anniversary celebration, sponsored by the Association of Food and Drug Officials in cooperation with the food, drug, chemical and cosmetic industries.

Ogden Corp. Acquires Assets of Syntex, S. A.

Ogden Corporation, New York, has announced that it has acquired control of Syntex, S.A., Mexico City, and its affiliated companies.

Syntex, S.A. is said to be the largest manufacturer and distributor in the world of steroids, which include synthetic hormones. Ogden intends to continue and expand present business, and to retain present personnel.

Ogden Corporation is an industrial concern operating through subsidiaries. It controls W. A. Case & Son Manufacturing Company and Teleregister Corporation, among other holdings.

Liquid Carbonic Buys Assets of Western Oxygen

Liquid Carbonic Corporation, Chicago, has purchased Western Oxygen, Inc., Seattle, Wash. Under the terms of the sale, Western stockholders will receive 18,000 shares of Liquid Carbonic stock.

Rex L. Nicholson, president of Liquid, said the acquisition of Western was an initial step in the company's program to broaden its interest in the industrial gas field. Western is a producer of oxygen, acetylene and medical gases.

Chemical Industry Still Among Safest

The chemical industry continues to be one of the safest in the country and has just hung up a new all-time safety record for 1955, according to a Manufacturing Chemists' Association survey.

Lost-time accidents in the industry, as recorded by MCA, amounted to 3.25 per million man-hours worked, the lowest accident frequency figure in the history of the industry and a slight improvement over the previous record of 3.27, established in 1954.

In releasing the new all-time low accident rate figures, S. M. MacCutcheon, of Dow Chemical Company, chairman of MCA's general safety committee, pointed out:—"The chemical industry accident rate is now almost one-fourth of the 12.10 (per million man-hours worked) figure reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for all manufacturing during the first nine months of 1955. We continue to be one of the safest industries in the country."

The association announced also that to date it had awarded 331 certificates of safety achievement for 1955 to plants representing thirty-two companies. The awards are made annually to those plant locations which complete a calendar year without a lost-time accident.

Southern Nitrogen Elects

M. G. Woodward, treasurer and controller of Southern Nitrogen Company, New Orleans, La., has been elected a director of the firm.

Dragon Fur: duPont Cure for Chassis Squeaks

Tetrafluoroethylene "dragon fur" may keep your car off the grease rack in the future. E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has disclosed a development that may eliminate the need for conventional lubrication in many types of bearings with the announcement of a new automobile suspension joint.

Key to this development is the use of duPont's "Teflon" tetrafluoroethylene fiber woven into fabric. "Teflon," one of the most slippery materials known, can now be used under heavy load, opening the door to development of improved bearings, many not requiring lubrication.

Use of fabric of "Teflon" fiber to face metal suspension joints, in addition to functioning without customary lubrication reduces the amount of friction by more than 50 percent in comparison with standard lubricated suspension joints used in today's automobiles, according to duPont.

With the various applications of bearings faced with fabric of "Teflon," many annoying chassis squeaks caused by breakdown or loss of lubricant may well become a thing of the past the company said.

Developer of this spectacular use for "Teflon" fiber is the American Metal Products Company, Detroit, Mich., a manufacturer of automobile and aircraft parts, materials handling equipment, and plumbing fixtures. DuPont, originator of "Teflon," cooperated in developing this use.

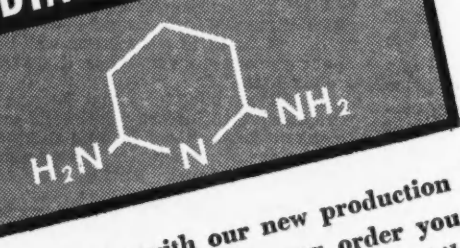
Most of American Metal Products' efforts to date have been directed toward improved front and rear suspension components for automobiles. Several automobile manufacturers have AMP assemblies on test.

Use of "Teflon" tetrafluoroethylene fiber in a ball-and-socket suspension joint is achieved by double weaving it with a backing of nylon or cotton. This fabric is then laminated with cotton-reinforced

—Continued on page 54

We're Ready for Business

2,6-DIAMINOPYRIDINE



We were swamped. But with our new production facilities now in operation, we can handle any order you give us. Thanks for your patience and understanding while we were increasing our production.

Reilly 2,6-Diaminopyridine has long been an important pharmaceutical intermediate. It is more important now than ever.

A new field of usefulness for Reilly 2,6-Diaminopyridine is as a curing agent for the rapidly growing epoxy resins. If your process requires a long pot life as well as a rapid cure, we suggest you try Reilly 2,6-Diaminopyridine.

OTHER REILLY AMINOPYRIDINES INCLUDE:

2-Aminopyridine
2-Amino-3-methylpyridine
2-Amino-4-methylpyridine
2-Amino-5-methylpyridine
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4-Aminopyridine
2,2'-Dipyridylamine
2-Amino-4,6-dimethylpyridine

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Send for your copy of Reilly Chemical Index, 2nd Edition.

Association Meetings

Division of Rubber Chemistry of the American Chemical Society, spring meeting, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, May 16-18.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, seminars, eastern zone, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 15; New England zone, Parker House, Boston, May 18.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, annual outing, Skytop Lodge, Skytop, Pa., May 16-18.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 15-17, scientific section, May 17.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., September 16-21.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 16-21. Pacific area national meeting and apparatus exhibit, Statler hotel, Los Angeles, September 16-22.

American Soybean Association, joint convention with National Soybean Processors Association, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., August 13-15.

Annual Symposium on Antibiotics, Willard hotel, Washington, D. C., October 17-19.

Chemical and Allied Products Buyers' Group of National Asociation of Purchasing Agents, Auditorium hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, May 22.

Chemical Institute of Canada, annual conference and exhibition, Mount Royal hotel, Montreal, May 28-30

Chemical Market Research Association, annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 22-23.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, mid-year meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 20-22.

Del-Mar-Va Peninsula Fertilizer Association annual convention, Ocean City, Md., June 30.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade, annual outing, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 27-29.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 16-19.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 21-24.

Kentucky Fertilizer Conference, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky., August 1.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 7-9.

National Association of Purchasing Agents, annual convention, Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, May 20-23.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual convention, Netherlands Plaza and Sheraton-Gibson hotels, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 17-21.

National Cottonseed Products Association, annual convention, Statler Hilton hotel, Dallas, Tex., May 21-22.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Statler, Ambassador and Biltmore hotels, Los Angeles, November 12-14.

National Plant Food Institute, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 10-13.

National Plastics Exposition, sponsored by Society of Plastics Industry, New Coliseum, New York, June 11-15.

Perkin Centennial, sponsored by American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, week of September 10.

Pharmaceutical Council of Greater New York, drug, cosmetic and sundry show, Statler hotel, New York, September 23-25.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, sales clinic, Commodore hotel, New York, October 15.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon, Roosevelt hotel, New York, June 12; annual meeting and dinner, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 3.

Technical Papers, Surveys, Forecasts Will Be Presented At Coming CSMA Meeting

At least a score of technical papers, five surveys of 1955 production in the chemical specialties field, and discussions of 1956 business forecasts are slated for presentation at the forty-second mid-year meeting of the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers' Association in Chicago May 20 through 22. About 800 delegates are expected to attend general sessions and technical meetings of the trade association's aerosol, insecticides, waxes and floor finishes, automotive, disinfectant-sanitizers, and soap-detergents-sanitary chemical products divisions.

All of the group's meetings will be held in the Drake hotel, with committee meetings slated for most of the opening day, and divisional meetings scheduled for May 21 and 22.

Production Reports for 1955

Reports of 1955 production will be presented for five major segments of the chemical specialties industry — aerosol products, household and industrial insecticides, waxes and floor finishes, brake fluids, and antifreeze. In all cases, the association survey report will represent the first authoritative nationwide figures on 1955 output in those product categories.

The antifreeze study will be the first conducted in that industry. Insecticides and brake fluids have been reported since 1952, while waxes and floor finishes production was surveyed for the first time by the CSMA in 1954. Aerosol production has been reported for the previous four years.

Production figures are based upon confidential reports submitted by manufacturers to an independent public accounting firm which provides industry totals only to the national trade association.

The following program will be presented:—

Aerosol Division.

"Forecasting in the Aerosol Business" (Forum Discussion)—Moderator: T. D. Johnson, "Kinetic" Chemicals Division, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

"Propellent A—A New Propellent Blend"—Winston H. Reed, Aerosol Process Company, Bridgeport, Conn.

"Nonflammable Paint Strippers, Part II— Activators, Thickeners and Evaporation Retard-

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SOCMA SPEAKER: Harrison Salisbury, Pulitzer Prize winner and former Moscow correspondent of the New York Times, who will replace Carlos P. Romulo as speaker at the May 17 banquet of Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association in Skytop, Pa.

CMRA Set to Hear Fowles, Give Medal to Forster of Hercules

The Chemical Market Research Association will hold its spring meeting at the Biltmore hotel, New York, May 22 and 23, with the highlights being an address by George A. Fowles, director of the chemical and rubber division of the Business and Defense Services Administration and the presentation of the 1956 memorial award to Albert E. Forster, president and chairman of the board of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. Mr. Fowles will speak on "The Philosophy Behind the Government's Accelerated Amortization Program."

Albert E. Forster

Other papers will include:—"Nitrogen Chemicals," by Dr. E. D. Crittenden, director of research for the nitrogen division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York; "Styrene Monomer," by Richard T. Clark, director of sales of raw materials of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Polyhydric Alcohols Paper

Also, "Polyhydric Alcohols," by Dr. J. W. Everson, assistant manager of marketing research for Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.; "Oxo Chemicals," by Dr. George Harrington, market research director for Indoil Chemical Company, Chicago; "Future Patterns for the Chemical Industry," by L. F. Marek, vice-president and director of Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.; "Industrial Antibiotics," by Wilbur H. Miller, director of Industrial Applications, fine chemicals division, American Cyanamid Company, New York.

Also, "Acetylene Chemicals," by R. J. Musser, assistant manager of market research for Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, New York; "Phosphorus Chemicals," by Walter J. Riley, manager of the market development division of Westvaco Mineral Products Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation; "Motor

—*Continued on page 70*

AIC Seats Nair, Puts Haas in Running

John H. Nair, assistant director of research for Thomas J. Lipton, Inc., Hoboken, N.J.,, was elected president of the American Institute of Chemists at the annual meeting last week in Boston, and Dr. Henry B. Haas, president of the Sugar Research Foundation, was chosen president-elect.

At the same time the association elected the following to receive honorary membership:—

Dr. Joel H. Hildebrand, emeritus professor, University of California, and former president of the American Chemical Society

Lawrence H. Flett, former director of the new products division of National Ani-

—*Continued on page 70*

Dow Chemical Expands Plastics Technical Service

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has expanded its plastics technical service group in the interests of improved technical service contacts with customers and more effective product development work.

F. J. MacRae has been appointed assistant manager of the entire PTS group. He had held the post of an assistant manager for five years, sharing responsibilities with E. L. Kropscott, who recently transferred to the plastics department administrative staff.

Directly responsible to Mr. MacRae will be R. J. McDonald, office and supplies manager, and the managers of three field sections—E. E. Merrill, PTS-east, with headquarters at the company's Allyn's Point, Conn., division; L. E. Tallman, PTS-west, headquartered in Los Angeles, and R. W. VanSickle, recently appointed head of the newly-established PTS-south section located at Dow's Texas Division, Freeport.

ACS Rubber Chemists Will Meet in Cleveland

The division of rubber chemistry of the American Chemical Society will hold its 1956 spring meeting at the Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, May 16 through 18.

Four technical sessions are planned for the meeting, for Wednesday afternoon, Thursday morning and afternoon and Friday morning.

Buyers to Talk Transport Problems

New developments in chemical transportation will be thrashed out in panel discussion by members of the Chemical and Allied Products Buyers' Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, at the Auditorium hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, May 22. The discussion will be part of an all-day session held by the group as part of the forty-first annual convention of NAPA, May 20 through 23, at the Cleveland Public Auditorium.

Presiding over the meeting will be Gailon C. Fordyce, general chairman, who is assistant director of purchases for American Cyanamid Company, New York.

The morning session will feature two talks on a "Practical Training Program for the Chemical Buyer" by R. B. Pursell, personnel relations assistant of Cyanamid and J. F. Bush, assistant purchasing agent for Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia.

The luncheon at the Auditorium hotel will be keynoted by C. M. Donley, president of Charles M. Donley & Associates, Pittsburgh, Pa., who will speak on "Transportation's Place in the Purchasing Function."

"New Developments in Chemical Trans-

—*Continued on page 70*

NPVLA Slates Seminars For Eastern Zone Managers

The National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association has scheduled seminars for advertising and sales managers in the eastern zone, to be held at the Biltmore hotel, New York, May 15.

Discussion subjects will be "Development of Time Payment Selling," and "Promotions of Trade Sales Paints to Meet the Inroads of Competing Materials."

Stein, Hall Is Planning Facility in Charlotte, N. C.

Plans for construction of a new quarter-million dollar manufacturing plant, office building and laboratory at Charlotte, N.C., have been announced by Stein, Hall & Co., New York.

The new facilities are designed to meet a growing demand for the company's textile and adhesive products in the south and will replace the firm's present Charlotte operation.

The new plant will manufacture all of the products currently being made by the company in Charlotte. These consist of resins for a number of industrial applications and a variety of formulations for warp sizing, printing, finishing and other steps in textile production.

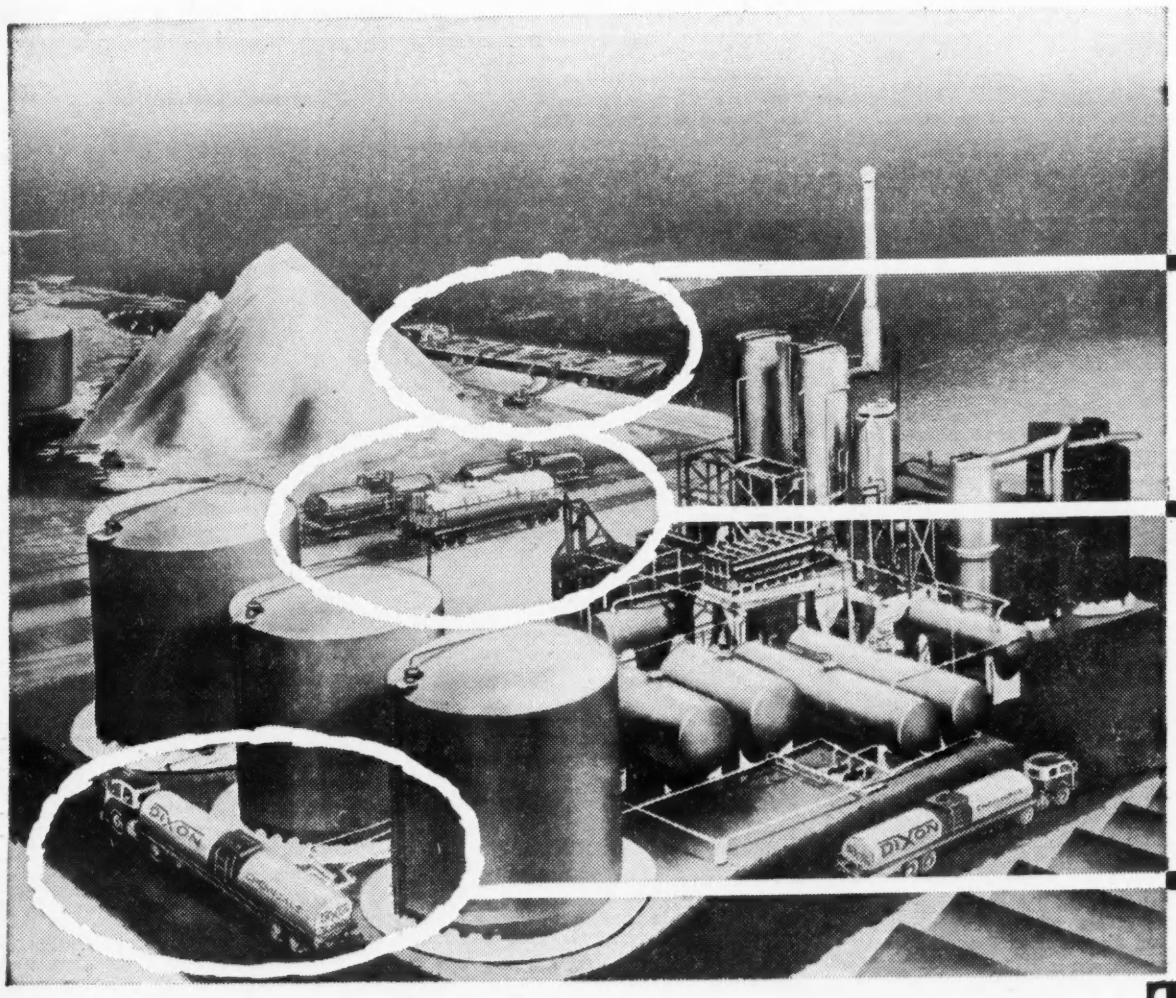
In addition, it will turn out Stein Hall's line of liquid adhesives for the packaging, box-making, furniture and other industries. The expanded facilities also will make it possible to add other company products as demand for them in the south increases and as developments evolve from the research laboratories.

Construction of the plant will begin shortly and is expected to be completed by the end of 1956. It will contain 30,000 square feet of indoor manufacturing space which will be augmented by some 5,000 square feet of outdoor process installations.

Located near the Piedmont & Northern Railroad, the plant will have a four-car siding to provide for incoming and outgoing shipments.

Charles W. Connelly & Associates of Charlotte has designed the new plant under the supervision of Stein Hall engineers, while the general contractor responsible for construction is R. H. Pennix Company of Gastonia, N. C.

Coming on Stream . . .



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66°

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98%
100%

Oleum 20%
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Oleum 65%

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, May 11 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .33 - —
USP, bbls. 2,000-lb lots lb. .80 —
smaller lots lb. .81 .85
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - —
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.17 - 1.19
Acetophenole, cns., dms lb. 1.21 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb 1.75 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks frt. alld. E of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. frt alld E. of Denver. lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld E. of Denver. lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490- —
cryst., dms. c.l. works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56% bbls 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70% bbls 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80% bbls 100 lbs.10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs.15.00 -16.00
tech. dms. c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.12.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.13.00 - —
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP chys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs.24.00 -25.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb lots, point of shipt lb. .61 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (60 mesh) bbls. 1,000-lb. lots. lb. .56 - .58
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Adipic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34¾- —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.74 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb 2.50 —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.55 - 2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.30 - 4.75
Anthranilic, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd. lb. 1.10 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo.12.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.12.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.12.75 - —
bots 1-kilo lots kilo.13.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo.13.50 - —
Battery, chys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Acid, benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech., 99.9%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.126.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.176.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.181.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.151.25 -172.25
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.201.00 -222.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton.206.00 -227.00
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.101.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.151.50 —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.156.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.126.25 -147.25
ton lots ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.176.00 -197.00
smaller lots same basis. ton.181.00 -202.00
bulk, c.l., works ton.95.75 - —
Acid, boric, tech., 99.9%, powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.106.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.156.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis ton..161.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.131.25 -152.25
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.181.00 -202.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton.186.00 -207.00
Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs USP boric Acid $25 per ton higher.
Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .32½- —
Capric, dms lb. .24 .26
Caprylic, dms. lb. .24 - .26
Cassella, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 1.75
Castor oil, split dms lb. 35½ .36
Chicago, paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 3.21 - —
Chloroacetic, mono purif., flake, 99.6%, dms lb. .23½- .25½
tech. flake, 96-97%, dms., frt. equald lb. .20 - .21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
Acid, p-chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 2.25 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., same basis. lb. 2.30 - —
Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0463- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Chromic, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y. metropolitan area lb. .29 - .30
NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l. lb. .29½- .30
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .30 - .30½
smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
hydrous, gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt. lb. .28 - .28½
smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. 79 —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .25 - .27
tanks lb. .23 - —
dbl. dist., dms lb. .25 - .27
tanks lb. .23 - .24
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .16¾- .18¾
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .15¾- .17¾
tanks lb. .13¾- —
2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works. lb. .70 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .72 - —
Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50%, 207°C. or above, resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.10 - —
50% 210° C. or above, total range over 9° C., non-resin grade, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.19 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
50% 204° to 207° C., tricresyl phosphate and resin grade, tanks, same basis, gal. 1.20 - —
imp., 75% at 215°C., or over, dms., ex whse gal. .95 - —
petroleum, dom., 195° to 214°C., non-ret. dms., 65 to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - .84
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .65 - .72
211° C. to 237° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .76 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .78 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .61 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .62 - .67
245° C. to 295° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, contained, works lb. .50 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls. lb. .90 - 1.25
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4-D).
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Dithiodibenzoic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
2-ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 2.10 - —
Folic, bots fib cns kilo-lots or more gram. 1.40 —
Formic, 85%, chys., c.l., works lb. .1570- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, chys c.l., works lb. .1625- —
l.c.l. works lb. .1675- .1775
Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- —
Gallic, NF VII, bbls. 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.80 —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
Gamma, dry, grd., bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —
paste bbls frt alld lb 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb. .23 - .35
chys. lb. .19 - —
dms. lb. .15½- —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 2.00 - —
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.05 - —
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.02 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., chys lb. 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., chys lb. 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, chys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.28.00 - —
20° chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.30.00 - —
22°, chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, chys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .19¼
Acid, hyrdochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.
Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld lb. .75 - .95
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
aqueous, tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel, dms., works lb. .18½- .22½
Hydrofluosilicic, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .093 —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys. lb. .88 - —
Isonicotinic, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 5.00 —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Itaconic, tech., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
purif., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
J, paste bbls., works, 100% basis. lb. 2.43 - —
powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.00 - —
L, bbls. works lb. 1.25 —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns		
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	No.	number
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	nom.	nominal
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	o-	ortho
approx.	approximately	E.	east	ord.	ordinary
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	oz.	ounce
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	p-	para
		exp.	expressed	Pac.	Pacific
Atl.	Atlantic	F.	fahrenheit	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	ferment.	fermentation	phos.	phosphate
bbls.	barrels	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	photo.	photographic
bgs.	bags	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	pkgs.	packages
bls.	bales	fib.	fiber	powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	f.o.b.	free on board	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	pt.	point
b.r.	boiling range	gal.	gallon	pulv.	pulverized
bxs.	boxes	gran.	granular	purif.	purified
C.	centigrade	grd.	ground	redist.	redistilled
cbys.	carboys	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	refd.	refined
CD	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	refy.	refinery
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	imp.	imported	reg.	regular
cks.	casks	incl.	included	resub.	resublimed
c.l.	carlots	indust.	industrial	ret.	returnable
cns.	cans	kgs.	kegs	SD	specially denatured
coml.	commercial	l-	laevo	s.d.	single distilled
conc.	concentrated	lacq.	lacquer	S. E.	southeast
CP	chemically pure	lb.	pound	sec.	secondary
cps.	centipoises	l.c.l.	less than carlots	secs.	seconds
cryst.	crystal	l.t.l.	less truckload	s.g.	specific gravity
cs.	cases	liq.	liquid	ship't	shipment
ctns.	cartons	mfrs.	manufacturers	soln.	solution
cyls.	cylinders	m-	meta	s.u.	standard unit
d-	dextro	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	syn.	synthetic
dbl.	double	min.	minimum	tanks.	railroad tankcars
denat.	denatured	m.p.	melting point	tech.	technical
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	N-	nitrogen	tert-	tertiary
dl-	dextro-laevo	n-	normal	t.l.	truck loads
dist.	distilled	nat.	natural	t.w.	tank wagons
		neut.	neutral	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
		NF	National Formulary	vis.	viscosity
				VM&P	varnish makers & painters
				W.	west
				whse.	warehouse
				w. w.	water-white

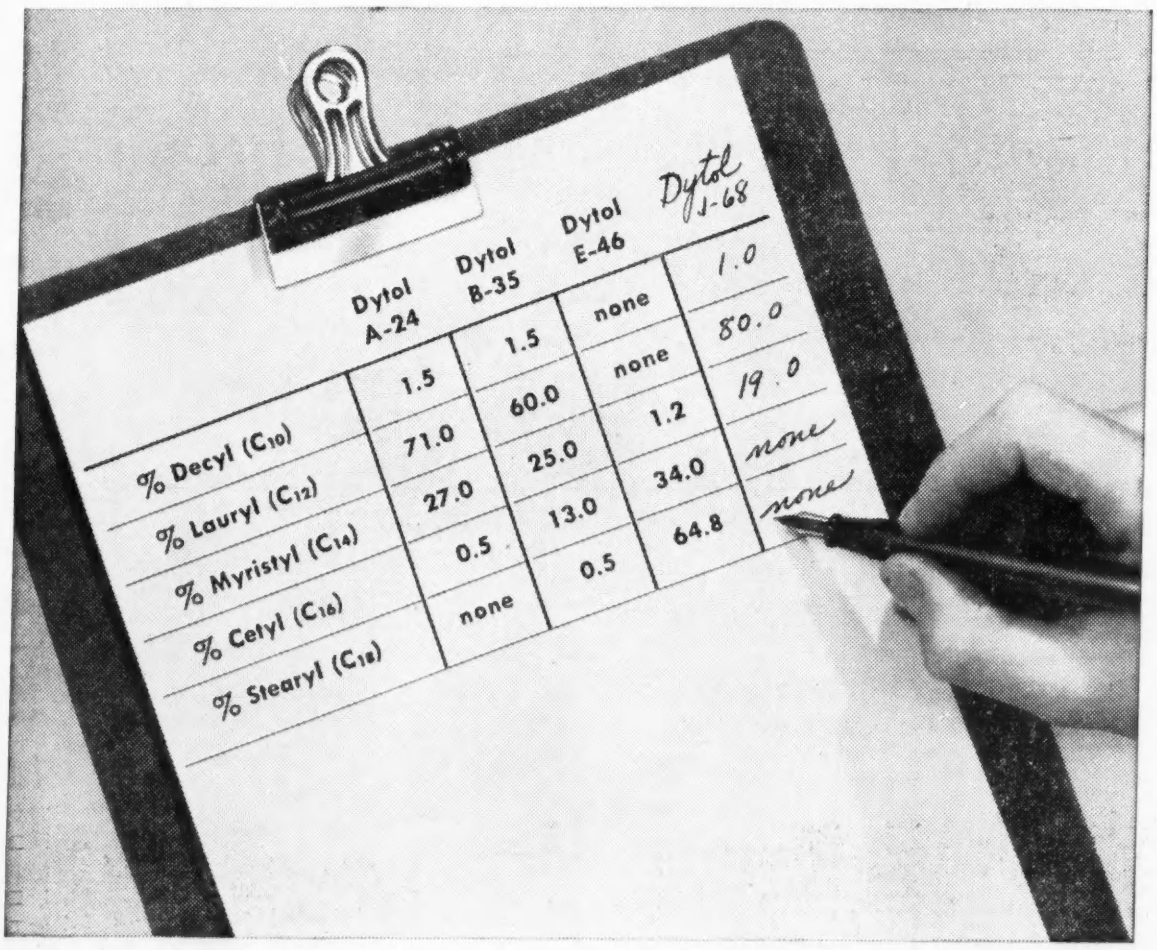
A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .1754- .215
smaller lots lb. .1854- .225
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3054- .37
smaller lots lb. .3104- .375
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .23 - —
1 to 19 lb. .235 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .385 - —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.35
USP, 85%, cbys. lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - —
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .25½- .37½
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2230- —
w.w., dms. lb. .2530- —
Maleic, cryst., powd. dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —
Molybdic, 85%, dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).
Myristic, dms lb. .25 - .27

Acid, 1-Naphthol-4-sulfonic (see Acid, Neville and Winthers).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, S).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, H).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma).
5-Naphthol-7-sulfonic, 2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Cassella).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., dlvd kilo. 8.00 - 8.30
Amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —

Acid, nitric, CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5-pt. bots, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
Oleic, s.d., dms lb. .18½- .20½
tanks lb. .16½- —
dbl. dist. (white), dms. lb. .20½- .22½
tanks lb. .18½- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Creosotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic, fib. dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Palm, dist., dms lb. .14¾- .16¾
tanks lb. .12¾- —
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic).
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst. cns. lb. .75 - 1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld. E 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - 9.10
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0825- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0850- .0975
tanks, works lb. .0640- —

Acid, picric, NF, bbls lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls lb. .34 - .38
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20¾- —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol).
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S., bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .36 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .48 - —
powd., fib. dms lb. .55 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - .65
Soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms lb. .18¾- .20¾
tanks lb. .16¼- —
s.d., dms lb. .17¼- .19¼
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs lb. .15¼- .17¼
single pressed, bgs lb. .14¾- .16¾
triple pressed, bgs lb. .17½- .19½
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5-pt. bots., extra cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton 39.50 - —
Tall, dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - .09½
tanks, works lb. .07½- .08
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .15¼- .17¼
tanks lb. .13¼- —
hydrogenated, dms lb. .14¼- .16¼
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 2.01
tech., dms lb. 1.05 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. lb. .47 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .47½- —
smaller lots lb. .48 - —
100-lb. dms. lb. .49 - —
imported lb. .39½- .40
Thioglycolic, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic, purif., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .81 - —
Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
p-Toluene sulfonic, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l lb. .90 - —
125 lbs. to t.l lb. 1.00 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4,5-T).
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 4.25 - —
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., t.t.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots gram 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms lb. 3.40 - 3.50
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms. lb. .65 - .90
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 2.09 - 2.11
flake lb. 2.04 - 2.06
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .98 - 1.00
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128°-132° C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15½- —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .15½- —
1-pentanol, (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13½- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22½- .23½
tanks, works lb .19½- —
Cetyl, extra, fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 - .72
NF, fib. cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .48 - —
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .21 - —
normal (see 1-Decanol).



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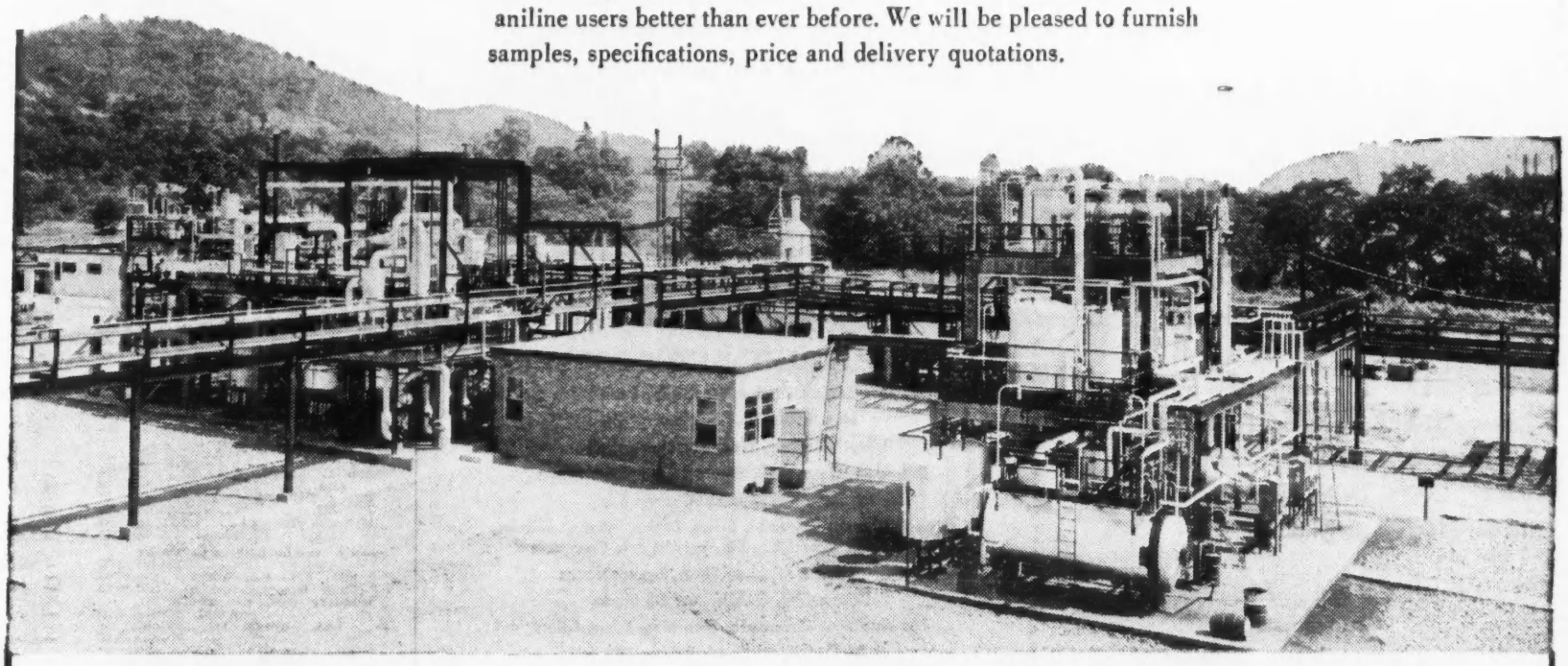
It exceeds the A.C.S. specifications for C.P. Aniline

Water white, exceptionally pure and outstandingly uniform, our Moundsville Aniline is made by a patented, continuous-hydrogenation process developed by National Aniline research. Initial output of our Moundsville plant met such a favorable reception that we doubled capacity within the year.

Now—with ample production and a strategic Ohio River location for prompt inland waterway, rail or truck delivery, we can serve aniline users better than ever before. We will be pleased to furnish samples, specifications, price and delivery quotations.



NATIONAL ANILINE DIVISION ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION • 40 RECTOR ST. NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

Boston Providence Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco Portland, Ore. Greensboro Charlotte Richmond Atlanta Los Angeles Columbus, Ga. New Orleans Chattanooga Cleveland Toronto

Alcohol, Denat.—p-Aminophenol

Alcohol, denat., CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .59½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64½- .70½
tanks, dlvd., same basis. gal. .43½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.

Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .62 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .66 - .72
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.

SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .60½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65½- .71½
tanks, same basis gal. .44½- —

SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64 - .70
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —

SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .63 - .71
tanks, same basis gal. .42 - —

SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .60½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65½- .71½
tanks, same basis gal. .44½- —

SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .66 - .72
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —

Alcohol, denat., SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .59½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64½- .70½
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —

SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .63 - .69
tanks, same basis gal. .42 - —

SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .66 - .72
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —

SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64 - .70
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —

West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —

Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal.20.53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.20.58 -20.64
tanks, same basis gal.20.37 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .63 - .69
tanks, same basis gal. .42 - —

Alcohol, ethyl, absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal.21.63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.21.68 -21.74
tanks, same basis gal.21.47 - —

2-Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —

2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21¾- —

Furfuryl, cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .21 - —
Newark, N. J lb. .21½- —
l.c.l Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .22 - —
Newark, N. J lb. .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn lb. .184 - —

Hydroabietyl, tech., solid, Zone 1, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —

Isoamyl, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —

Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —

Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .21 - —

Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
95%, c.l., dlvd gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .62 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .64 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .41 - —

Lauryl, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50

Methyl (see Methanol).

Alcohol, methylamyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).

Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms lb. 1.14 - 1.45
standard, dms lb. 1.18 - 1.48
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10½- —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l. or t.l., f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. or l.t.l., dms., f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn lb. .38 - —
f.o.b. Newark, N. J lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver lb. .365 - —
dlvd. W. of Denver lb. .375 - —
Tridecyl, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .24 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. 23 - —
denaturing grade dms gal 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb 80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 85 - —
Aletris root, bgs lb 1 75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alizarine (see 1,2-dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Allethrin, 90%, dms. frt. alld lb.28 80 - 28 90
soln., 20% dms. 200-2,000 lb lots, frt alld lb 6.50 - 6.55
2½% dms., frt. alld lb 95 - 1.00
Allspice (see Pimento)
Allyl bromide cbys., works lb 1 35 - 1.40
Chloride dms. c.l., dlvd lb 17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb 18 - —
tanks dlvd lb 15 - —
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. 45 - .48
powd. cs lb. .50 - —
Curacao, kgs lb. 50 - .55
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 3.82
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene(see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).

Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs 4.30 - —
lump dms., works 100 lbs 5.05 - —
powd. dms. works 100 lbs 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous dms lb 07¾ - 08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms. works 100 lbs 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs 5.45 - —
USP, burnt dms lb. 20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. 07¾ - .08
Potash-chrome dms lb. 17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.60 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.00 - —

Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0425- —
l.c.l., works lb. .045 - .0725

Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls. l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
Chloride comL, anhyd. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .16 - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1450- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1500- —
soln. 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. 0445- —
l.c.l., works lb. 0320- 1295
tanks, works 100 lbs 3 45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¾ - 18¾

Aluminum fluoride in fib dms. 0.35c per lb higher.

Formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0295- —
20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .032 - —
2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .042 - —
bulk, same basis lb. .027 - —
light, bgs., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Hydroxide, gel., pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works. lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb. .79½- —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2590- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .2400- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .66½- —
standard grade, dms lb. .46½- —
Powder, lining, extra, fine, dms. lb. 1.07 - —
standard grade, dms lb. .76½- —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.37 00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 - —

Prices $1 per ton higher in the south.

USP, gran., dms., works lb. .16 - .18
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 -10.00
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —

WITCO

Plasticizers

peak quality for lacquer, vinyl and other resin formulations

Witcizer® 312	(Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate)
Witcizer 313	(Di-iso-octyl phthalate)
Witcizer 300	(Dibutyl phthalate)
Witcizer 200	(Butyl stearate)
Witcizer 100	(Butyl oleate)

Samples and technical information on request.

WITCO PLANTS AND PRODUCTS

Sunray, Texas: Carbon Black • **Westlake, Louisiana:** Oil Black
Lawrenceville, Illinois: Asphalt
Perth Amboy, New Jersey: Asphalt
Brooklyn, New York: Stearates, Vinyl Stabilizers
Eunice, New Mexico: Carbon Black
Chicago, Illinois: Stearates, Esters, Driers, Vinyl Stabilizers, Plasticizers, Emulsifiers, Mastics, Organic Chemicals
Witco, Texas: Carbon Black, Hydrocarbons
Ponca City, Oklahoma: Oil Blacks
Los Angeles, California: Stearates, Esters, Driers
Droitwich, England: Rubber Latex

WITCO *56 Years of Growth*

WITCO CHEMICAL COMPANY
122 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N.Y.
Chicago · Boston · Akron · Atlanta · Houston · Los Angeles · San Francisco · London and Manchester, England

Aminophylline, USP 100-lb. dms lb 3.55 - —
Ammonia, anhyd. fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton.85.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald ton.87.50 - —
aqueous (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton 88.00 —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 8.25 --
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -11.15
white, gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP dms., kgs, 4,000-lb. lots frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, gran., dms c.l., works ton.319.50 —
ton lots, ex whse ton.395.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.400.00 - —
Bicarbonate dom., dms. c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.00 - —
imp. dms l.c.l lb .07¼- .08½
Bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145 - .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls lb. .40 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump dms lb. .16 - —
Chloride, tech., white, gran., fines, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17½ - —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .77 - —
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 3.07 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80%, dms. works lb. .50 - .53
Nitrate dom. fertilizer grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western works frt equald ton.68.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5%N bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.51.00 - —
imp., Canadian, 33.5% N., eastern bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 per ton. ton.70.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.79.76 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb .26½- .31
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.187.50 —
ton lots, ex whse ton.271.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.276.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Persulfate, kgs lb. .38 - 47½
Phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0935- —
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms. lb. .46 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0935- —
Salicylate, NF dms. kgs lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Sulfamate, bgs., c.l. t.l., works, lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate coke-oven bulk producing ovens, base price ton.32.00 - —
syn., bulk, c.l., works ton.32.00 -42.00
purif., dms., works lb. 09 - .09½
Sulfide, liq., 40-44% tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton.160.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
highly purif. cbys. 100% basis. lb 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulfate cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% soln. dms c.l works lb. .06½- —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic bots lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil tech., dms., c.l., frt alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 15½- —
syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17¼- —
ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
n-Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.25
Cinnamic, aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .74 - 1.05
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .49 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms. c.l., works. lb. .25¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
tanks, works lb. .24¾- —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.85 - —
tech., dms lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Angelica root, dom. bls lb. .60 - .70
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
tankwagons, min. 2,000 gals. lb. .20½- —
Salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs., min., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. No prices.
Spanish, bgs. lb. .30 - —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 1.80 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .87 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .88 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .86 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs lb. .15 - .17
Anthracene, 90-95% bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .83 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls, c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .33 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .33½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt, alld lb. .28½- —
Sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., dlvd lb. .23 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., works lb .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms. lb. .65½- .70¼
USP, powd., dms lb. .70½- .71½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls lb. 3.50 - —

Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, 5 oz. lots, bots oz.35.60 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms. 1 kilo lots kilo.74.80 - —
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. No prices.
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls. ex whse. lb. .54 - —
Trioxide, USP dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06½- .07½
Asafetida, cs lb. .36 .39
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 .63
Asbestine (see Talc, tinrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.1,430.00
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.742.50 —
Run of mine, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton.611.60 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.479.60 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.408.10 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.382.30 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.353.10 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.190.30 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.190.30 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.171.60 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.171.60 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.134.75 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.131.75 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.35 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.113.50 - —
6D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.81.90 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.71.92 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.68.25 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.57.75 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.48.30 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.95 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.38.85 - —

Asbestos, Canadian, crude, 7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton28.35 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.38.00 - —
270°-295°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½- —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin, (see Acid acetylsalicylic)
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 3.90 - —
Sulfate, USP, bots oz. 2.45 - 2.63

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .75 - —

Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root bark, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.75 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.110.00 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .32 - .38
Chloride anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.165.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.175.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .20 - —
tech. cryst. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.200.00 - —
l.c.l., t.l.l., frt. equald ton.210.00 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. t.l.l. dlvd lb. .17 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.275.00 - —
l.c.l., t.l.l. frt. equald ton.285.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
Stearate, cns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .44
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms lb. .15 - .15½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton.95.00 - —

Storage and Terminaling Space in the New York Metropolitan Area IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE

17

good reasons why this location is an ideal one for...

- Manufacturing
- Vegetable oils
- Chemicals
- Petrochemicals
- Petroleum storage
- Business offices
- Marine warehousing
- Dry cargo warehousing
- Lubricating oils
- Grease compounding
- Laboratories

1 Location—New York Harbor Area.

2 Ready access to main highways and the N. J. Turnpike.

3 Rail facilities—Central of N. J. and Lehigh Valley.

4 Deep water piers—cargo and tanker.

5 Liquid storage—over 6,000,000 bbls.

6 Covered pier—dry cargo.

7 Modern storage warehouses 400,000 sq. ft.

8 Pressure storage—20,000 bbls. 75 psi.

9 Tank wagon and tank car racks.

10 Modern lubricating oil tankage. Drumming and canning facilities.

11 Complete grease compounding facilities.

12 Land for industrial development.

13 Buildings for industry.

14 Office space available.

15 Ample steam production.

16 Police and fire protection.

17 Suitable buildings for laboratories.

Our Engineering and Operating staffs are thoroughly experienced.
Their knowledge and our facilities are at your disposal.
Your inquiry is invited.

H. L. Valentine, President—W. H. Franklin, Exec. Vice-Pres.

Bayonne Industries Inc.

Bayonne Terminal Warehouse Corp.

"THE SERVICE TWINS"

Foot of E. 22nd St., Bayonne, N. J. HEmlock 7-2200

Barytes—Borax

Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton 25.00 • —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton 25.00 • —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis ton 45.00 • —
ex-whse, N. Y. ton 65.10 • —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 6.75 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .35 - .37
root, bls lb. .45 • .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton 14.00 • —
imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton 80.60 • —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton 83.10 • —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton 78.95 • —
1-ton lots, ex whse ton 81.45 • —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 • —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., t.l., dms lb. .43 • —
smaller lots lb. .44 • —
Benzene (See Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0075- —
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 —
low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0075- —
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 • —

Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.03 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.05 • —
Sulfate, tech., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. 1.05 • —
Benzocaine, dms. lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .36 • —
Birmingham district gal. .36 • —
Chicago district gal. .36 • —
Cleveland district gal. .36 • —
Geneva, Utah gal. .36 • —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .36 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .36 • —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .36 • —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .36 • —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .36 • —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .36 • —
Philadelphia district gal. .36 • —
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 • —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .36 • —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .36 • —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .36 • —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .36 • —
Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 • —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald lb. .18 • —
smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .20 • —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 • —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 • —
Peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08

Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .62 - 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .62 - 1.10
Chloride, tech., 13-gal. cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .23 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 • —
tank, trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 • —
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices were ½c. lower.
Cinnamate, cns lb. 3.60 - 3.90
Dimethylamine, 55-gal. dms., lots, works lb. 2.25 • —
Formate, cns. lb. 1.30 - 2.10
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots. lb. 1.68 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns. lb. 35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots. lb. 35.00 -36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical)
Biotin cryst., bots. gram 10.00 • —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, bxs. lb. 5.11 • —
Hydroxide, dms. lb. 4.65 • —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 • —
Nitrate, cryst., dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms. lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib. dms. lb. 5.22 • —

Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, dms. lb. 3.20 • —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 3.15 • —
Subiodide, fib. dms. lb. 5.37 • —
Subnitrate, NF, dms. lb. 2.65 • —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms. lb. 3.50 • —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars. lb. 4.22 • —
Black, acetylene, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra. lb. .17 • —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse. lb. .22½- .26
Ash (see Barium sulfide).
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .72 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .78 • —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .12 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .19 • —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 • —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .074 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .1225- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 • —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 • —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 • —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .085 • —
Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 • .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls. lb. .45 • —
Black haw root bark, bls. lb. .63 • .65
tree bark, bls. lb. .40 • .45
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works ton 190.00 • —
l.c.l., works ton 200.00 • —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton 110.00 • —
l.c.l., works ton 120.00 • —
N. Y. whse ton 155.00 • —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs unit-ton. 4.75 • —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago. unit-ton. 5.25 • —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .13 • .15
l.c.l. lb. .15½- .19½
Bloodroot, bls lb .48 • .50
Blue, alkali, dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.10 • —
toner, 125-lb. bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.20 • —
Chinese, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 • —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .51 • —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .52 • —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.90 • —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl, violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 • —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Milori, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 • —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .51 • —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .52 • —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis. lb. .85 • —
Phthalocyanide, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 • —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 • —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 • —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 • —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 • —
Prussian, insoluble, soluble, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 • —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .51 • —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .52 • —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 • —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .51 • —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .52 • —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½- .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .19 • —
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls. lb. 4.10 • —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls. lb. 5.35 • —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher. Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Vitriol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. ton 60.00 • —
Los Angeles ton 82.00 • —
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D) of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 80.50 • —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chicago ton 130.25 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton 71.50 • —
cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton 69.25 • —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 119.00 • —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 124.00 • —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 43.25 • —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., Chi ton 93.00 • —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 98.00 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton 36.75 • —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 57.75 • —
ton lots, ex whse., N.Y., Chi ton 107.50 • —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 112.50 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton 51.50 • —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton 48.25 • —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 98.00 • —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 103.00 • —
Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.

Pure products . . . . . IN LARGE QUANTITIES

FROM NATURAL PROTEIN SOURCES

FOR MEDICINE AND INDUSTRY

BETAINE PRODUCTS
PHARMACEUTICAL GRADE

BETAINE HYDROCHLORIDE

BETAINE MONOHYDRATE

BETAINE ANHYDROUS

RESEARCH LABORATORIES • SKOKIE, ILLINOIS

Some of the amazing Amino Acids, so essential to life and good health, are produced at International's San Jose plant after thorough and painstaking research at International's research laboratories have pointed the way to better products for medicinal and industrial uses. This modern San Jose plant yearly produces millions of pounds of pure Amino Acid derivatives including pure monosodium glutamate. International's production operation requires that all its products meet the highest standards.

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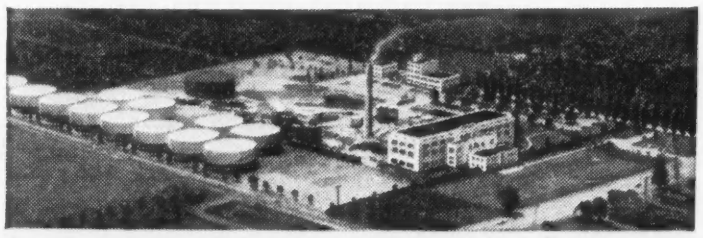
L-GLUTAMINE

ALL INTERNATIONAL'S BETAINE AND GLUTAMATE PRODUCTS ARE:

▸ PURE AND NATURAL ▸ MAXIMUM POTENCY
▸ ALWAYS UNIFORM ▸ NON-TOXIC ▸ FREE FROM ODORS
▸ FREE FROM END-PRODUCT DETERIORATION

Bulk quantities available in 25 and 100 pound units. If you are a present customer, consider this an added invitation to use our free consultation service.

International MINERALS CHEMICALS



PRODUCTION PLANT • SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA
WAREHOUSES • CHICAGO • NEW YORK

Medicinal Chemicals Department: AMINO PRODUCTS DIVISION

INTERNATIONAL MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

20 NORTH WACKER DRIVE CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse, pt.	lb.	.18	.24
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	.26
Borneol, crns	lb.	2.50	4.50
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls., truck-load, works	lb.	.62	—
t.t.l., works	lb.	.70	—
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).			
Brimstone (see Sulfur).			
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.31	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33	.38
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.30	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.30	.32
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21½	—
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.48	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50	—
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots	lb.	1.62	2.60
cbys.	lb.	1.52	—
Bromstyrol, bots	lb.	5.40	5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (see A).			
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½	—
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works	lb.	.04	—
Sienna, burnt., paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼	.17¼
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¼	.17½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼	.16¼
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½	.16½
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., works	lb.	.07	.07¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07¼	.08
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y.	lb.	.07¾	—
raw, American, bgs., works	lb.	.07½	.08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works	lb.	.06¾	.07
Vandyke, bbls., works	lb.	.09½	.12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.20	.25
Sulfate, NF cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.15	.20
Buchu leaves, bls	lb.	.85	—
Butadiene, refd., cyls., c.l. refy	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., refy.	lb.	.22	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.15	—
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3	gal.	.04½	—
N. Y. harbor	gal.	.08	—
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½	—
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½	—
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11¼	—
Butyl alcohol (see Alcohol, n-Butyl).			
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).			
Chloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.37½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.38	—
Ether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.31	—
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. of Rockies	lb.	.42½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Laurate, dms., works	lb.	.39	—
Methacrylate dms., c.l., t.l., works.	lb.	.55	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.55½	—
Oleate refd. dms. t.c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
Phenylacetate, dms.	lb.	4.50	4.60
Phthalate (se Dibutyl phthalate).			
Stearate dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.25	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26	—
Butylamine (see mono-, di- and tri-).			
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.56	—
tanks, works	lb.	.54	—
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.25½	—
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.22½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.19½	—
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).			

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).			
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms	lb.	6.75	7.00
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd.	lb.	1.70	—
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	3.00	—
hydrous, dms., 100-lib. lots or more	lb.	2.80	—
syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	3.00	—
hydrous, 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	2.80	—
Citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	2.70	—
Calamine, USP, dms	lb.	.34	—
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works	gram.	.60	—
25 to 100 gram lots, works	gram.	.65	—
in edible oil (see ViosterolD.			
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 1,000 lb. lots, frt. adjusted	lb.	7.00	—
smaller lots same basis	lb.	7.05	7.50
Arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.09	.09½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10	.10½
Bromide, NF jars	lb.	.94	.98
Carbide standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd	ton.	134.40	—
Carbonate, nat., dry-grd., A.F			
floated,, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	10.50	—
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs. works	ton.	32.00	34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00	—
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00	18.00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	32.50	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	42.50	—
medium, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	38.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	48.00	—
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	37.50	—
l.c.l. works	ton.	47.50	—
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	110.00	160.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	120.00	175.00
Chloride, cryst., purif., dms	lb.	.27	—
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	29.00	—
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald.	ton.	12.35	—
pellets bgs., c.l., works	ton.	35.40	—
powd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	35.00	—
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	ton.	27.50	—
l.c.l., works, same basis.	ton.	34.00	71.00
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.32	—
Chromate bgs., frt. equald	lb.	29½	.30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.24	.50
Cyclamate, 100-lb. fib. dms	lb.	2.95	—
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms	lb.	.74	.76
USP, bbls., dms	lb.	.67	.69
Hydride dms. works	lb.	2.15	3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb. cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies cs.		22.60	24.75
100-lb. dms., same basis dm.		28.65	32.50
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., ton lots	lb.	.90	.93
lots or less	lb.	4.52	—
Iodide, jars	lb.	2.10	2.25
Lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.36	.40
smaller lots, works	lb.	.41	.48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works	lb.	.27¼	—
Naphthenate liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald	lb.	46.00	—
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles	ton.	.13	—
tech., 5 dm., works	lb.	.27¼	—
Pantothenate, dms., bots., frt. adjusted	gram.	.045	—
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).			
Phenolsulfonate, dms	lb.	.70	—
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs.		7.75	—
l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs.		8.50	—
feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald.	ton.	79.55	83.25
l.c.l., frt. equald.	ton.	88.25	93.25
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald.	ton.	94.50	—
l.c.l., frt. equald.	ton.	99.50	104.50
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. 100 lbs.		6.90	—
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs.		7.40	—
tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs.		8.25	—
l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs.		9.00	—
Phytate, bgs., works	lb.	.50	—
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works	lb.	.30½	—
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½	—
paint grade (see Wollastonite).			
Stearate, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.37	—
l.c.l	lb.	.38	.42
Sulfate (see Gypsum).			

Calomel, USP, powd., dms	lb.	3.42	—
Camphene 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	—
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).			
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms.,	kgs.	lb. 3.55	—
nat. USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	.60	.65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs	lb.	.85	.90
syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more	lb.	.48	—
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.59	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.60	—
smaller lots	lb.	.61	—
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.90	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.91	—
smaller lots	lb.	.92	—
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).			
Cantharides, Chinese, cs	lb.	2.00	2.05
powd., bxs	lb.	2.25	2.30
Russian, bgs	lb.	4.00	4.05
powd., bxs	lb.	4.35	4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper red).			
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms	lb.	4.50	5.25
from African pepper, dms	lb.	4.35	5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs	lb.	.16½	.17
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works	lb.	1.05	—
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. metropolitan area.	ton.	73.00	115.00
cyls., same basis	lb.	.08	—
solid, same basis	lb.	.035	.040

Carbon bisulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. to competitive points	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08½	.09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	—
less than 30 dms	lb.	.16	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.0545	—
Tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11½	.13¾
tech., consumers, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld	lb.	.10½	—
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld	lb.	.12¾	—
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints	lb.	.13¼	—
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.09½	—
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.00	4.25
smaller lots, works	lb.	4.10	4.75
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A"	lb.	3.20	—
"B"	lb.	3.10	—
decorticated, Ceylon, cs	lb.	1.95	—
Guatemalan, cs	lb.	2.95	—
green, Ceylon, bgs.	lb.	2.10	2.15
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd	lb.	14.40	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	14.50	15.20
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd.	gram.	.295	—

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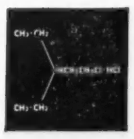
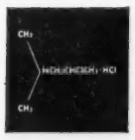
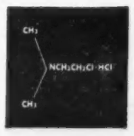
for pharmaceutical synthesis



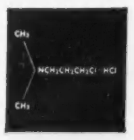
beta-Diethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride. (DEC). $(CH_3CH_2)_2\ NCH_2CH_2Cl.\ HCl$. A granular solid. Specially suited for use as an intermediate in organic chemical manufacture, including the production of antispasmodic agents and other pharmaceuticals.



beta - Dimethylaminoisopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3)_2\ NCH_2CHClCH_3.\ HCl$. (DMIC). An organic intermediate similar in appearance and properties to DEC and DMC. Specially prepared for manufacture of analgesics and other pharmaceuticals. Other potential uses in organic synthesis.



beta-Dimethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride. (DMC). $(CH_3)_2\ NCH_2CH_2Cl.\ HCl$. A granular solid. Specially prepared for use in manufacture of antihistaminics and other pharmaceuticals. Other potential uses in organic synthesis. Relatively non-toxic in hydrochloride form.



gamma - Dimethylaminopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3)_2\ NCH_2CH_2CH_2Cl.\ HCl$. (DMPC). A white powder of singular purity. A versatile intermediate for pharmaceutical and organic syntheses, available exclusively from Michigan Chemical.

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Carotene—Cobalt Hydrate

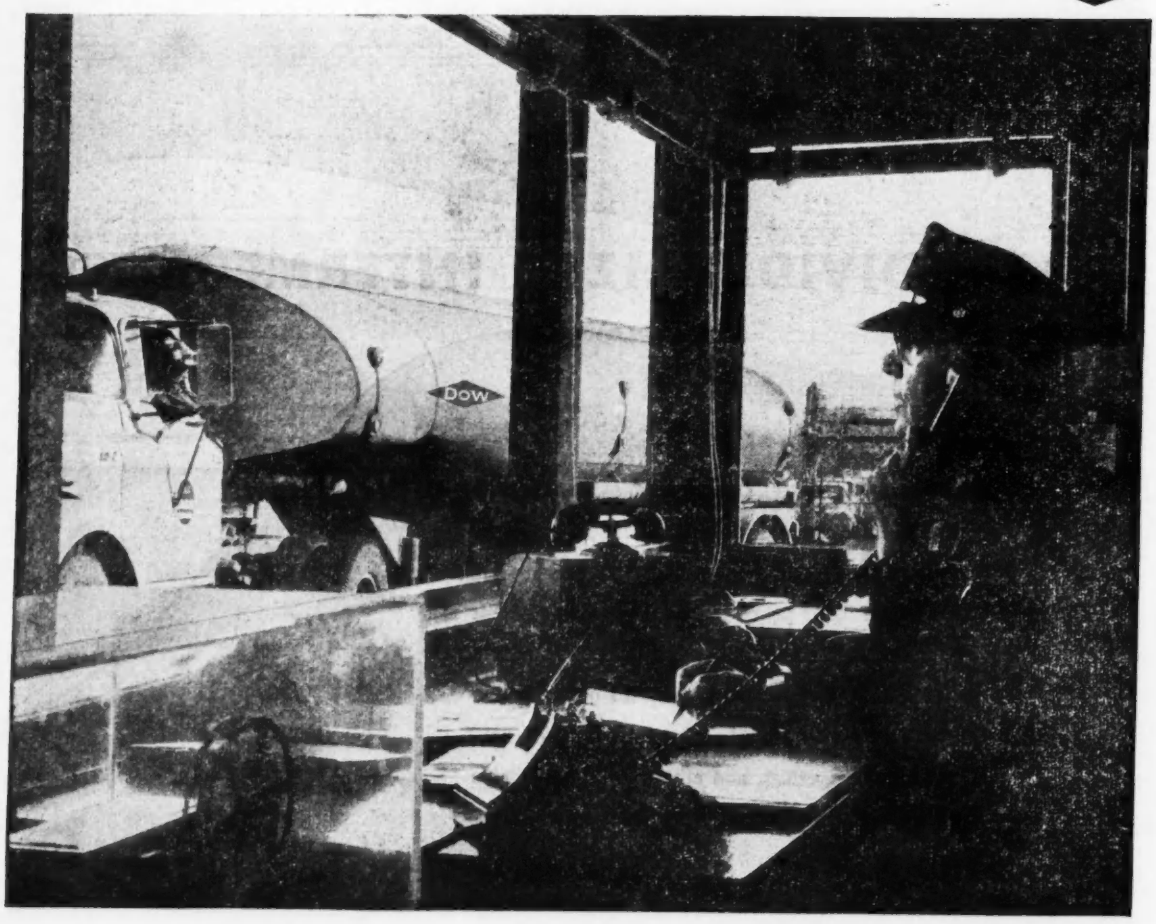
Carotene, tech., in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works, million units. .12 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd, million units. .21 - —
b-Carotene, pure, crystalline, 1,600,000 A units to 1,670,000 per gram., cns gram. .35 - —
in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram, cns. gram. .084 - —
Carvol, bots lb. 4.50 - 8.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .30 Nom.
Casein dom. acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .32 Nom.
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .38 - —
imp., Argentine, acid-precip., grd., bgs., c.l., duty paid lb. .21½- .22
New Zealand, same basis lb. .26 - .27
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, "A", bls lb. .19½- .20
"B" lb. .19 - .20
"C" lb. .17½- .18
Corinje "A" lb. .20 - —
"B" lb. .19½- —
"C" lb. .18¾- .19
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil ton.160.00 - 165.00
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 -40.00

Castoreum, nat., cns lb 5.00 -30.00
syn., cns lb 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .43 - .44
Alleppey, bgs. lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Indian, bgs. lb. .17 - .17½
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd E lb. .35 - .46
Acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E. lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E lb. .585 - .595
half-second, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .555
Scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cerium chloride, dms., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works. lb. 1.32 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).

Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .78 - —
Roman, cs lb. 1.50 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots works lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant, ton.52.00 - —
Briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant, ton.75.00 -80.00
40-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.81.00 -85.00
lump, bulk, c.l. ton.55.00 - —
Pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, South ton.57.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.57.00 -67.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South, ton.53.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.56.50 -71.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.38.00 - —
t.l., works, South ton.41.00 - —
Chestnut extract, Italian, solid, 60% tannin, bgs., exdock, plus duty lb. .09½- —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., exdock, plus duty lb. .10½- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., multiple units, 5 cars, works, tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —

Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .11¾- .13
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.92 - —
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.12 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.12 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 7.12 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., min. 10,000 lbs. or over, frt. alld lb. .75 - —
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .68 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works lb. 1.05 - —
l.t.l., works lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.95 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36½- —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36½- —
Chlorophyll, oil-soluble, not fixed, 4%, pails, tins, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½%, tins, pails, works lb. 4.23 - —
dms., pails, works lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms., works lb. 8.90 - —
Chlorophyll, conc., dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 42.00 - —
75% dms., works, 100% basis lb. 45.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 45.00 - —
imp., 60%, tins, 100% basis, lb. 58.00 - —
75% tin, 100% basis lb. 58.00 - —
90% tins, 100% basis lb. 58.00 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted, lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .09½- —
cbys., works lb. .11¼- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide)
Trioxide, NF, bots lb. .82 - .89
Yellow (see Yellow chrome).
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
yellow broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. .65 - —
Sulfate, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .35 - —
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. .52 - .57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms lb 1.00 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs lb. .88 - —
"000", bgs., afloat lb. 1.06 - —
Citral, bots., cns lb. 5.45 - 5.90
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 3.10 - —
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 4.65 - 5.15
Civet, artif, bots lb. 13.75 -15.00
nat., bots oz. 7.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton.19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton.10.00 - —
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn ton.20.50 - —
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port long-ton.42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port long-ton.27.00 -30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.10.00 - —
l.c.l., Georgia, works ton.15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.13.50 -14.50
l.c.l. ton.35.00 - 36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., exdock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton.20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse net ton.60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs lb. .39 - .40
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .48 - —
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41 - —
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41 - —
purif., high vis. (see Gum Cellulose).
standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.

Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .255 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .275 - —
tanks, ex works gal. .155 - .159
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .2650- .32
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .2850- .34
tanks, ex-whse gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 2.62 - —



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Dow shipments will arrive on time—when you need them.

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Diethylene Glycol
Triethylene Glycol
Monoethanolamine
Diethanolamine
Triethanolamine
Glycerine

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Cobalt linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .75¾- —
liq., 6% Co., dms. lb. .61 - —
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse lb. 2.60 - —
Naphthanate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs. lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co., kgs. lb. 1.90 - —
Phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.69 - —
Resinate fused, 3% Co., dms. lb. .29¾- —
dlvd lb. .79 - —
Sulfate cryst., 21% Co., dms., monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.32 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .43¾- —
Cocaine, USP, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 13 75 - —
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .47 - .52
Codeine, NF, cns 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11 75 - —
Phosphate USP cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10 25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10 75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .20 - .22
blue, bls lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine USP bots., cns. oz. 33.50 - 40.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .55
seed, bgs lb. .75 - 1.00
Collodion USP, dms lb. .32½- —
flexible, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls lb. .15 - .16
Condurango bark bales lb. .40 - .50
Copaiba balsam cns. dms lb. .90 - 1.20
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Carbonate, 55% bgs., c.l., works. lb. .4075- —
l.c.l., works lb. .4225- —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .50¾- .51¼
cryst. bbls., works lb. .34¾- .35¼
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .80½- —
1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .81½- —
smaller lots lb. .83½- —
Gluconate, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.35
Hydrate, dms., l.c., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .57½- —
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .46 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Nitrate tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., 100-2,000-lb. lb. lots, works lb. .57 - .64½
red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000 lb. lots lb. .69½- .83½
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000 lots or more, works. lb. .57½- .67½
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55½- .65½
Quinolinolate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate precip. dms., frt. alld lb. .31½- —
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works lb. .2360- —
cryst. 99% bgs. c.l. works. 100 lbs. 16.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 17.20 - 19.70
Monohydrated, 35%, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 27.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 27.75 - —
tribasic dealers, bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 35.85 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 37.35 - —
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 177.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ton. 172.00 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .09½- —
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .08½- —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08¾- .09
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.16 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.13 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.28 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gram. 3.50 - 3.53
Cottonseed meal, expeller, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton. 53.00 - —
solvent, same basis ton. 51.00 - —
Cramp bark, NF bls lb. .85 - .90
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. lb. 3.20 - 3.45
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots, cbys. lb. 3.05 - 3.20
Coaltar crude tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
soln 80% tanks, works gal. .2068- —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .40 - .42
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .53
tanks, same basis gal. .30 - .33
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.35
pinewood, dms., c.l., incl lb. .0561 - —
l.c.l., incl lb. .0634- —
N.Y. whse., dms., l.c.l. incl. lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1625- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1675- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
Cresol, USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .160 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .160 - —
2-97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .2175- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2225- —
tanks, same basis lb. .200 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. over 30°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
p-Cresol, 98% dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .49 - —
Methyl ether, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 16.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 17.75 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .27 - .30
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .31¼
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs. lb. .60 - .65
powd., cs. lb. .75 - .80

Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .15½- .16
Turkish, bgs. lb. .14½- .15
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works. unit-ton. 2.75 - —
indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton. 96.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms. c.l., works ton. 120.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99% tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½- .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexene, min. 98%, b.r. 82.5°C-85°C, 360-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .52 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots, gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2-4-D, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .46
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - .49
tanks, works lb. .39 - —
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd. fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - .27
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24 - .28
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .28
smaller lots, same basis lb. .25 - .29
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 49.50 - —
14½% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 48.00 - 50.00
17% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 56.00 - 58.00
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 62.10 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .11 - .12
neutral, less 2% f.f.a., bbls lb. .21 - .22
over 2% f.f.a., bbls lb. .20 - .21

d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride bots. 24.00 - 25.00
dl, bots lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.18 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.33 - —
canary, light paper bgs, c.l. 100 lbs. 8.92 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.07 - —
dark paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.02 - —
white paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.76 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.91 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs higher.
Potato, imported, bgs lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¾- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¾- —
o-Dianisidine fib. dms lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .89¾- .90
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼- .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66½- .67
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .64 - .64¼
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .64 - —

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY
104-112 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

tricresyl phosphate

dioctyl phthalate

dibutyl phthalate

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS

R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
1721 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd... lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis... lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis... lb. .53 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., dlvd... lb. .95 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .30½- .31½
l.c.l., dlvd... lb. .31½- .32½
tanks, dlvd... lb. .29½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works... lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works... lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works... lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis... lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis... lb. .10¾- —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis... lb. .17 - —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., or l.t.l., works... lb. .34 - —
tanks, works... lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works... lb. .06 - —
tanks, works... lb. .03 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works... lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works... lb. 49½- —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .58¼- .59
l.c.l., same basis... lb. .59¼- .60

Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., same basis... lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis... lb. .31½- —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld... lb. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld... lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis... lb. .27½- —
tanks, same basis... lb. .24½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
l.c.l. same basis... lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis... lb. .45 - —
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .69 - —
l.c.l. dlvd... lb. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd... lb .67 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. same basis... lb. .43 - .45
tanks same basis... lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd... lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd... lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd... lb. .27 - —
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works... lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., works... lb. .19¼- —
tanks, works... lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., same basis... lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis... lb. .48½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis... lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis... lb. .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).

Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis... lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis... lb. .15¼- —
Borborate, dms., l.c.l... lb. .31 - —
Diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., works... lb. .48 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E... lb. .31¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E... lb. .28¼- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., wcrks. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works... lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd. E... lb. .28¼- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd... lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd... lb. .20 - —
acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l. works... lb. .27¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E... lb. .25¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., dlvd... lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd... lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E... lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E... lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo.100.00 -147.50
kilo.110.00 -152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms., lb. .90 - 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots... gram. 5.00 - 5.50
Diglycol laurate, dms... lb. .35 - .38
Stearate dms., ton lots... lb. .25 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works... lb. .64½- .65
tanks, works... lb. .62 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works, lb. 1.10 - 1.25

Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .07 - .0745
Sulfate, bulk... gram. .07 - .0745
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
tech., dms... lb. 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd... lb. .14 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis... lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis... lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E... lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd E... lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl pntnalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis... lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis... lb. .30½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works... lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works... lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works... lb. .61 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., same basis... lb. .23¾- —
tanks, same basis... lb. .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dilseed, dewhiskered, bgs... lb. .10 - .10½
nat., bgs... lb. .09 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns... lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works... lb. .50 - —
tanks, works... lb. .40 - —
Ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd... lb. 1.23 - —
tanks, dlvd... lb. 1.20 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .69 - —
tanks, dlvd. 100% basis lb. .66 - —
Hydroquinone, dms. lb. 1.70 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l. works... lb. .30½- —
tanks, works... lb. .27½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works... lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd... lb. 1.28 - —
tanks, works... lb. 1.25 - —
Sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. works... lb .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald... lb. .42½- —
tanks, frt. equald... lb. .33 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald... lb. .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald... lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld... lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld... lb. .28½- —
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works, lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .68 - —
smaller lots... lb. .71 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms... lb. .22 - —
89°C., dms... lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystalizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E... lb. .15¼- —
tanks, frt. alld E... lb. .15 - —
crystalizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E... lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E... lb. .20 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls... lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms... lb. .11 - —
refd., 63°C., dms... lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works... lb. .43 - —
tanks, works... lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld... lb. .33½- —
tanks, frt. alld... lb. .30½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works... lb. .60½- .61
tanks, works, dlvd... lb. .58 - .58½
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld... lb. .61 - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works... lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., same basis... lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis... lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .47 - —
l.c.l., works... gal. .52 - —
ex-whse.... gal. .62 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .59 - —
dlvd. N. Y... gal. .67 - —
tanks, works, South... gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works... lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works... lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns... lb. .54 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works... lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., works... lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
fused, tanks, works, frt. equald, lb. .29 - —
tech., fused, tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .28 - —
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld... lb. .51 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis... lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis... lb. .15¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis... lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis... lb. .18½- —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bis., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton.70.00 -72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis... lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis... lb. .19 - —
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis... lb. 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis... lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis... lb. .12 - —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, FD & C, No. 1... lb.15.65 -17.60
No. 2... lb.15.65 -17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1... lb.15.65 -17.60
No. 2... lb.19.60 -22.85
No. 3... lb.21.30 -35.90
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns... lb. 5.90 - 7.85
No. 2... lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 3... lb.19.60 -22.85
No. 4... lb. 5.55 - 7.50
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns... lb.15.65 -17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns... lb. 9.15 -11.05
No. 5... lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 6... lb. 3.30 - 4.10

Eastman plasticizers

dimethyl phthalate
diethyl phthalate
di-(methoxyethyl) phthalate
di-isobutyl phthalate
dibutyl phthalate
di-isobutyl adipate
triacetin
tributyrin
di-(2-ethylhexyl) adipate (DOA)
dioctyl phthalate (DOP)
di-isooctyl phthalate (DIOP)
dioctyl azelate (DOZ)
plasticizer 84
—an octyl butyl phthalate

For highest quality finished products, rely on Eastman plasticizers—made under the most exacting and rigid specifications in the industry. Samples and technical assistance furnished upon request. Also write for our booklet describing Eastman plasticizers and their uses.

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; New York City; Framingham, Massachusetts; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Chicago; Houston; St. Louis.
West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co., San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1 ..... lb. 10.50 -10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1 ..... lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 ..... lb. 15.65 -16.10
No. 6 ..... lb. 15.65 -16.10
No. 7 ..... lb. 14.35 -14.80

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Orange, D&C, No. 3 ..... lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 4 ..... lb. 19.60 -20.05
No. 5 ..... lb. 5.25 - 5.70
No. 17 ..... lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 18 ..... lb. 23.55 -24.00
No. 19 ..... lb. 15.00 -15.45
No. 21 ..... lb. 3.10 - 3.60
No. 22 ..... lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. ... . lb. 24.20 -24.65
No. 33 ..... lb. 17.00 -17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2 ..... lb. 15.65 -16.10
Yellow D&C, No. 7 ..... lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 8 ..... lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 10 ..... lb. 13.05 -13.50
No. 11 ..... lb. 13.05 -13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns ..lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns .. lb. 13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 10.50 -10.95

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless lb. .89 • —
27 Fast light, orange 2G ... lb. 1.09 • —
31 Phloxine 2G ..... lb. .89 • —
36 Yellow 2G ..... lb. 1.00 • —
40 Orange II extra, conc .... lb. 1.29 • —
57 Fuchsine 6B ..... lb. 1.31 • —
79 Scarlet 2R ..... lb. .98 • —
151 Orange AD ..... lb. .67 • —
161 Orange RR ..... lb. .69 • —
176 Fast red A ..... lb. 1.18 • —
179 Rubine XX, conc ..... lb. 1.25 • —
180 Blue F4B ..... lb. 1.11 • —
561 Brown B ..... lb. 2.45 • —
581 Black EB, 200% ..... lb. 1.13 • —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RU, conc ..... lb. 1.03 • —
202 Chrome blue black R, conc. ..... lb. .91 • —
203 Chrome black T ..... lb. .94 • —
208 Fast blue SR ..... lb. 1.10 • —
216 Chrome red B ..... lb. .92 • —
234 Brown Y ..... lb. 1.02 • —
246 Blue black, extra, conc .... lb. 1.16 • —
275 Milling red 3R, conc .... lb. 1.62 • —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc ..... lb. 1.44 • —
299 Black F, conc ..... lb. 1.86 • —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc. ..... lb. 2.43 • —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC ..... lb. 1.80 • —
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless lb. 1.16 • —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc ... lb. 3.11 • —
382 Scarlet B ..... lb. 2.20 • —
401 Diazo black BHD ..... lb. .79 • —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc ..... lb. 1.30 • —
419 Red FC ..... lb. 1.23 • —
420 Brown M ..... lb. 1.19 • —
448 Red 4BX, conc ..... lb. 1.43 • —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.65 • —
593 Green BY, conc ..... lb. .87 • —
596 Yellow Brown K, extra lb. 1.08 • —
620 Yellow 2G ..... lb. 1.11 • —
639 Fast Yellow GG ..... lb. 1.97 • —
640 Yellow XX ..... lb. 1.95 • —
655 Yellow OX ..... lb. 2.24 • —
657 Green V ..... lb. 2.31 • —
662 Brilliant green G ..... lb. 3.07 • —
667 Milling green 6B, conc lb. 4.05 • —
671 Blue EG ..... lb. 1.68 • —
681 Crystal violet powder ... lb. 2.15 • —
698 Violet 6BN Powder ..... lb. 1.91 • —
720 Brilliant blue BBG ..... lb. 2.07 • —
729 Blue B, conc ..... lb. 3.06 • —
749 Red BX ..... lb. .87 • —
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS ..... lb. 2.67 • —
850 Induline base ZM ..... lb. 1.07 • —
860 Induline base Z2R ..... lb. 1.07 • —
814 Yellow NN, conc ..... lb. 3.11 • —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc. ..... lb. 3.48 • —
865 Nigrosine J ..... lb. 4.76 • —
922 Blue GXX ..... lb. 1.88 • —
978 Black GXCF, conc ..... lb. .32 • —
1034 Alizarine red SC ..... lb. 2.85 • —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX ..... lb. 3.20 • —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra. ..... lb. 2.99 • —
1085 Alizarine blue black B lb. 2.56 • —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.19 • —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste. ..... lb. 1.93 • —
1101 Jade green N, double paste. ..... lb. 1.10 • —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 3.26 • —
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste lb. 2.48 • —
1150 Olive R, single paste ... lb. 1.21 • —
1151 Brown R, single paste .... lb. 1.94 • —
lb. .31 • —
1217 Orange RD, double powder. ..... lb. 3.94 • —
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste. ..... lb. 2.54 • —
p-4 Brown PG ..... lb. 1.83 • —
p-14 Brown EB ..... lb. 1.76 • —
p-24 Gray L ..... lb. 3.07 • —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD ..... lb. 2.10 • —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc ... lb. 1.44 • —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN ..... lb. 2.03 • —
p-813 Naphthol SWF ..... lb.

Dyes, coaltar, oil soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd.
24 Oil orange Z-7078 ..... lb. 1.06 • —
73 Oil scarlet ZBL ..... lb. 1.44 • —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works,
1073 Oil violet ZIRS ..... lb. 6.81 • —
1078 Alizarine cyanine green base Z lb. 6.13 • —
1080 Oil violet special Z ..... lb. 6.81 • —
Oil black ZBC ..... lb. 4.46 • —
Oil black ZBD ..... lb. 3.03 • —
Oil black ZHH ..... lb. 4.61 • —
Oil black ZMM ..... lb. 6.52 • —
Oil blue ZN ..... lb. 8.02 • —
Oil blue ZV ..... lb. 4.95 • —
Oil orange ZMG ..... lb. 1.32 • —
Oil red Z-1700 ..... lb. 1.49 • —
Oil yellow ZG, conc ..... lb. 6.33 • —

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd.
p-517 Spirit yellow ZR ..... lb. 4.62 • —
p-520 Spirit orange ZR, conc ... lb. 5.87 • —
Spirit black ZRB ..... lb. 2.95 • —
Spirit brown ZG ..... lb. 5.30 • —
Spirit red ZB, conc ..... lb. 6.41 • —

E

Echinacea root, bls ..... lb. 1.10 • —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls ..... lb. 1.12 - 1.14
tanners, bbls ..... lb. .06 • .06½
Elm bark, grinding, bls ..... lb. .30 • .32
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .45 • —
select, bundles ..... lb. .75 • —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots ..... oz. 42.50 -44.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd., 100% basis lb. 3.75 • —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .95 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .92 • —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .75 • —
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots. oz. .72 • —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots ... oz. .73 • —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 • —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .36 • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .33 • —
Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .60 • —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst kilo. 150 00 • —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined ..... lb. 2.00 • —
Eserine salicylate, bots ..... oz. 84.00 • —
Sulfate, bots ..... oz. 84.00 • —
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .15 • —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .11½ • —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¼ • —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .15¼ • —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .11¾ • —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½ • —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .13½ • —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .12 • —
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 • —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15 • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11½ • —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .14¼ • —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15¼ • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11¾ • —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .14½ • —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15½ • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12 • —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .58 • —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .59 • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .56 • —
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 • —
l.t.l., dlvd ..... lb. .37 • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .34 • —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .41 • .43
l.c.l., frt. alld. E .... lb. .43 • .45
Butyl ketone, dms, c.l., works lb. .35½ • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .36 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .34 • —
Butyrate, works ..... lb .80 • 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 • —
smaller tots, works lb. .72 • .80
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .65 • .70
smaller lots, works ... lb. .67 • .81
Chloride, tech., cyl., works ..... .20 • .22
dms., works ..... lb. .18 • .20
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 • —
Cinnamate, cns ..... lb. 2.71 • 3.45
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms ... lb. .27 • —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. 1.01 • —
½-lb. cns ..... lb. 1.11 • —
¼-lb cns ..... lb. 1.21 • —
indust., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12 • —
t.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .13 • —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .10 • —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots ..... lb. 3.90 • 4.40
Ethyl iodide, chys., works .... lb. 3.30 • —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and less than truckload, works, frt. equald lb. .51½ • .53
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.85 • —
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Oenanthate, dms. ..... lb 1.00 1.50
Oleate, dms. t.c.l., works ..... lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .48 • —
t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .50 • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .47 • —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½ • —
t.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .44½ • —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .41½ • —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb. 1.02 • —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. ..... lb. .88 • —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 • —
t.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .52 • —
tanks, frt alld ..... lb. .50 • —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l., or t.l., frt. equald lb. .17 • —
l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15 • —

in the chemical specialty business

People looking for ways to put sales-appealing new qualities in their products often can pull the right answer out of the Atlas bag of chemical tricks. Formulators of specialties, such as cleaners, polishes, sanitizers, textile lubricants and static-preventing sprays, for example, find scores of uses for Atlas synthetic detergents, anti-static agents and emulsifiers.

Let Atlas help you solve your problems in surfactant chemistry. As the world's leading developer and manufacturer of surface active chemicals, Atlas is well qualified to recommend materials and techniques . . . to supply surfactants of uniform high quality at competitive prices, on prompt delivery.

Similarly, if your product needs moisture conditioning, Atlas sorbitol can do a superior job at economical cost. Let us know about your applications, we'll be glad to send technical and price data.

ATLAS SERVES THESE INDUSTRIES
Cosmetics
Pharmaceuticals
Paint
Chemical Specialties
Textile
Petroleum Production
Edible Oils
Foods
. . . and many others

CHEMICALS DIVISION
ATLAS POWDER COMPANY
WILMINGTON 99, DELAWARE
In Canada: Atlas Powder Company, Canada, Ltd. Brantford, Ontario, Canada

Ethylene Dichloride—Green, Chrome

Ethylene dichloride, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, lc. per lb. higher.
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .29¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .34 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).

Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .47 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .44 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 6.20 - 6.75
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots lb. 2.65 - —
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .15 - .17

F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .17½- —
Czech, medium, bgs. lb. .11½- —
Indian, light, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¼ - —
soln., USP IX, cbys. lb. .16 - —
djns. lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb.13.00 -14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25

Ferric chloride, indust., 42° Be, photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
USP. cryst., dms., works lb. .07½- .09
Citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.45 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾- —
Oxalate, gran.. dms. lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII. soluble, powd., gran., pearls, dms., 10,000 lb. lots lb. .40½- —
Resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .29½- —
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.31.75 -33.75
l.c.l., works ton.34.75 -40.75
lb. .37 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .60 - .63
green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .60 - .63
Oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .25½- .28½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms. lb. .94 - —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton.34.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .09½- .10

Fir, balsam, Canada, cns. gal.32.00 - —
Oregon, bbls. gal. 4.00 - —
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton.139.00 - —
Scrap, same basis ton.135.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Formaldehyde, USP, 37% (inhibited), methanol, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0675- —
l.c.l., works lb. .072 - .0725
tanks, dlvd lb. .04 - —
Zone 2, 12-15% methanol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .071 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .043 - —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), Zone 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .0375- —
Zone 2, tanks, dlvd lb. .04 - —
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .60 .61
Fullers' earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton.19.00 - —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton.17.50 - —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.20.00 -21.75
oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.17.50 -18.00
spent, bgs., c.l., shipt. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
dlvd. W lb. .13 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15½- —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43½- —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. 21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline)
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbls., c.l lb. .48 - —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l lb. .59 - —
200 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .66 - —
225 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .70 - —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .77 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .23 - .24
Gentian root, bls lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
powd. bbls. bxs lb. .23 .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 4.35 - 4.80
standard, cns., dms. lb. 4.20 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 4.50 - 4.80
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bots lb 6.00 -10.25
Root, African, bls lb. .34 - .35
Cochin, bgs. lb. .31 - .32
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs. lb. .60 Nom.
No. 3, bgs lb. .64 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .30 - .31
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulfate).
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .20½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22 - —
green, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .14½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .15 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .15½- —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18½- —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .19½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
178-206 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
299-330 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks lb. .18½ Nom.
soaplye, 80%, tanks lb. .16½- —
refd., BP 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29¾- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29¾- —
USP CP 95% dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
yellow, dist., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Gylcerine).
Glyoxal, 30% dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09¼
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib, dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib, dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31¼
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 .31
Grease, white, choice, all hog, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08⅜- .08½
not all hog, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08⅛- .08¼
yellow, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07⅛- .07¼
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works. lb. 6.40 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Penn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .40 - —

TRIMETHYLOLPROPANE

another new aldol product from Celanese

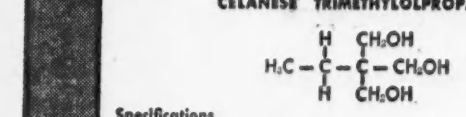
1 In continuous large volume . . .
2 With exceptionally high purity . . .
3 At a new low cost . . .

For all producers of polyurethanes and alkyd resins, Celanese expanded production of trimethylolpropane—in the right volume, quality, and at a new low price—is important news.

No longer will it be necessary to pass up the processing and product improvements this polyol can contribute. Now manufacturers can take full advantage of the better adhesion, color, color retention, and hardness it provides in alkyd-based baking enamels . . . the greater mixing ease it offers in compounding polyesters and pre-polymers with diisocyanates.

The way is also clear now for the commercial development of other indicated uses for trimethylolpropane—in the production of synthetic drying oils, plasticizers, surface active agents, polyesters. For working samples and prices write to Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, Dept. 556-E, 180 Madison Ave., N. Y. 16.

CELANESE TRIMETHYLOLPROPANE



Specifications

Hydroxyl value, % by wt., min.	37.5
Water content, % by wt., max.	0.05
Color (10% soln.), APHA, max.	5
Phthalic color, Gardner, max.	1
Acidity, as formic, % by wt., max.	0.002

Q. Why can Celanese produce trimethylolpropane at a price well below that of comparable purity grades?

A. Through the production efficiencies and economies of expanded aldol capacity . . . special Celanese-developed processes . . . and a basic position in aldehydes.

Trimethylopropane is the second in a new series of aldol developments and will be followed by several others—new polyols, glycols and aldehydes. Celanese 3-Methoxy Butanol, first in the series, is already being produced in large quantities.

Celanese®

Celanese CHEMICALS

Green, chrome, blue content, 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis, lb. .41 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss. N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .43 - —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.60 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works, lb. 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls lb 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb 1.71 - —
Pigment B kegs lb. 1.35 - —
paste, kegs lb. .38 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .38 - .40
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb 2.10 2.15
liq., cbys., dms lb 2.30 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms lb 3.40 3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe).
Arabic amber sorts, bgs lb. .22 - .23
powd, USP, bbls lb. .27 - .28
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .23 - —
No. 2, bgs lb. .19 - .21
No. 3, bgs lb. .16½ - 18
Manila C, bgs lb. .41 - .43
CBB, bgs lb. .37 Nom.
DBB, bgs lb. .29 - .31
DK, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Just, bgs lb. .14 - 16
MA, soft, bgs lb. .22 - .24
WS, bgs lb. No stocks.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .24 - .26
bgs lb. .24 - .26
nubs, bgs lb. .33 - .35
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .22
sorts, bgs lb. .22 - —
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .23 - —
nubs, bgs lb. .39 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, cs lb. .27 - .29
dust, bgs lb. .16½ - .17½
E, bgs lb. .20 - .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .15½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - .09
black, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .16
unscraped, bgs lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs lb. .14½ - .15½
nubs, bgs lb. .18 - .19
Siam, cs lb. .39 - —
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .47 - .49
No. 2, bbls lb. .30 - .31
No. 3 bbls lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. .16½ - .17
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .14½ - .16
Wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
Guar food grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .40 - —
tech. grade, bgs., c.l lb. .32 - —
Karaya, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls. lb. .55 - —
No. 2, powd., bbls. lb. .45 - —
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .40 - —
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .28 - .30
Myrrh, cs. lb. .55 - —
Opium (see Opium).
Olibanum siftings, cs lb. .15 - .20
tears, cs lb 22 30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market).
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs. lb. 3.00 - 3.50
No. 2, cs lb 2.55 2.60
No. 3, cs lb 1.75 1.80
powd, USP, bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper, bgs, trucks, dlvd. N Y C ton 20.30 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., same basis ton 20.00 - —
works, N. Y. C ton 17.00 - —
imp. English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C. ton 55.00 - —
ex warehouse ton 60.00 -62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .24 - .28
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms lb. 3.30 - 3.70
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No 4 bbls., l.c.l lb. .39 - —
No 5, bbls., l.c.l lb. .37 - —
paste No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .14¾ - —
Borger, Tex gal. .14¾ - —
Hesperidin, purified, 25 lb. lots, f.o.b. works lb. 8.95 - —
Methylchalcone, bots., works, 50-lb. lots lb. 22.50 - —
5-lb lots lb. 23.00 - —
1-lb lots lb. 23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 1.98 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .222 - —
1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .232 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .40½ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½ - —
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15½ - —
Borger, Tex gal. .15½ - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.00 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload works lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 44.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots. kilo 400.00 - —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works, kilo 80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works kilo 90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 8.50 - —
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 5.65 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.25 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastine, bots oz. 29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 29.50 -31.00
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb. 3.00 - 3.30
85% ret. dms., same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., dms gram. 4.75 - 5.00
Alcohol, bulk, bots., dms gram. 4.75 - 5.00
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½ - .32½
dlvd. W lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd lb. .03¾ - .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1800 - —
Hydroquinone, pnoto grade, bbls., dms lb. .98 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .84½ - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 7.65 - 7.90
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots oz. 13.50 - —
Hydrobromide, bots oz. 6.00 - 7.00
Sulfate, bots oz. 7.00 - 7.50

I

Ichthammol, NF, jars lb. .75 - 2.57
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indole, CP, bots lb. 17.00 -21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.42 - —
resub., USP, dms., jars lb. 2.30 - 2.32
odochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms. lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns lb. 5.30 - 5.60
b-Ionone, cs lb. 6.00 - 7.70
Ipecac root, bgs., whole lb. 7.50 - 8.00
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .28 - .34
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .62 - .95
Formate, dms lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .14¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾ - —
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .52 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .27 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½ - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
tanks dlvd lb. .19½ - —
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 4.40 - 4.75
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo 23.00 -25.50
smaller lots kilo 24.00 -26.00
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex, refy gal. .15½ - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .22½ - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10½ - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .05 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate, (CIPC), 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .714 - .814
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25

BUILDING BETTER "BODY"... ... for pharmaceuticals

For years, makers of cough syrups, lozenges, lotions and other drug and cosmetic preparations have used Glycerine to provide demulcent, humectant or solvent action. Recent research with new thickening agents indicates that these properties of Glycerine will soon be extended to a whole new range of pharmaceutical preparations.

Glycerine has been known for years to be compatible with conventional water soluble gums and gelling agents such as Gum Arabic and Karaya. New studies show that Glycerine is also compatible with a majority of the new synthetic gums. In most cases, Glycerine supplements the bodying action of these gums, and the resultant formulations are relatively unaffected by freezing and thawing.

Other fields, too, will benefit from this compatibility of Glycerine. Nontoxic lubricants are now possible. Important improvements in printing inks, grinding and polishing pastes, gasket seals—all making use of Glycerine's unique balance of properties—are promised.

The versatility that has won such wide acceptance for Glycerine in the past continues to open new doors to chemical progress. In paints, foods, pharmaceuticals, packaging . . . for tomorrow's surge of specialties . . . in new formulations, reactions and processes, nothing takes the place of Glycerine.

This balanced group of properties keeps Glycerine's usefulness growing

HYGROSCOPICITY • STABILITY • SOLVENT POWER • VISCOSITY • NONVOLATILITY • NONTOXICITY • TASTE • MW/HYDROXYL RATIO • HUMECTANT • CARRIER • SOLVENT • LUBRICANT • SOFTENER • EMOLLIENT • ANTI-FREEZE • ALKYD BASE •

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☐ 20-page booklet on Glycerine for product conditioning

☐ 8-page booklet on "Federal Specifications for Glycerine"

☐ 16-page booklet on Glycerine properties and applications

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J

Jalap root, NF, bls ..... lb. .45 - .55
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb .55 - .65
Juniper berries, bgs ..... lb 18 - .20
Tar, NF, dms ..... lb 42 - .60

K

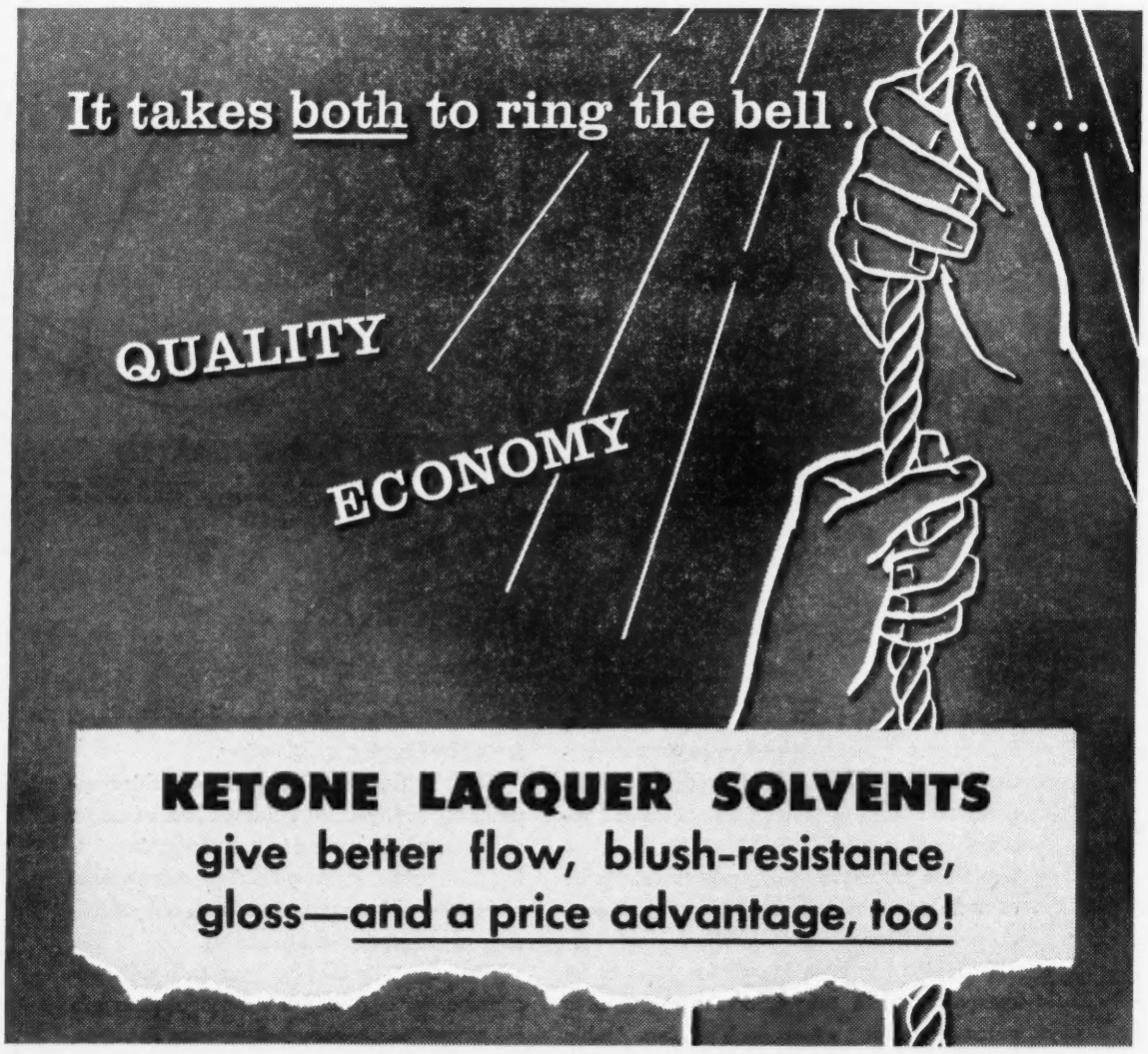
Kaolin (see also Clay China).
NF, powd., fib. dms ..... lb. .10 - .12
colloidal, fib. dms ..... lb. .15½- .17½
Kola nuts, bgs ..... lb .15 - —

L

Lactose, edible, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. 19½- —
2,000-lb lots, works ..... lb. .20¼- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works ..... lb. .20¾- —
Edible lactose in bgs. 1c. lower.
Fermentation grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .21½- —
2,000-lb. lots, works ..... lb. .22¼- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works ..... lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bgs. 1c. lower.
Lady's slipper root, bls ..... lb 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .28 - .30
USP, anhyd., dms., works lb. .26 - .28
hydrous, dms., works lb .25 - .27
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago ..... lb. .1310- —
Larkspur seed, bgs ..... lb. .20 - .23
Laurel leaves, Greek, bls ..... lb. .12 - —
Portuguese, bls. ..... lb. .11 - —
Turkey, bls. ..... lb. .25 - —
Yugoslavia, bls. ..... lb. .11 - —
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .65½- —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .75 - .80
ord., bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
select., bls ..... lb. 90 - —
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls lb. .23½- —
gran., bbls ..... lb. .24½- —
powd., bbls ..... lb. .24½- —
NF, cryst., gran., powd ..... lb. .32½- .33½
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l ..... lb. .41½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .42½- —
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18¼- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).
Chloride, dms ..... lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V jars ..... lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate fused, 26% Pb, dms. lb. .33 - —
Metal pigs, prime, N. Y ..... lb. .16 - —
St Louis ..... lb. .1580 - —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33¾- —
Lead, metallic paste, dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .34¾- —
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .35¾- —
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .2075- —
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .17 - —
24% Pb., dms., dlvd ..... lb. .21 - —
solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd ..... lb. .27½- —
Nitrate, bbls ..... lb. .23¾- —
Orthosilicate-silica gel, 50-60% PbO dms., works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Peroxide, tech., powd., bbls ..... lb. .38¾- .40¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .41 - —
Red 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19¼- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19½- —
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .32½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works, lb. .46 - —
Silicate (see Lead, white, basic, silicate)
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate Lead white basic sulfate)
Tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms ..... lb. .15 - —
24% Pb., dms ..... lb. .18½- —
solid, 30% ..... lb. .23¼- —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 - —
Lead, white, silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18¼- —
sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15½- .17½
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .14½- .16½
Lemon bioflavinoid complex, 25-lb. lots, f.o.b., works lb. 9.00 - —
dl-Leucine, dms., works ..... lb.12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls ..... lb. .10 - .12
gran., bbls ..... lb. .15 - .17
powd., bbls ..... lb. .12 - .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06¾- —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., metropolitan N. Y. destination, freight equalized with nearest producing point ton.18.71 - —
Hydrated, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton.20.21 - —
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.23.21 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.00
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms ..... lb 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 4.40 - 4.80
96-98%, dms ..... lb 6.75 - 7.15
ex petitgrain bots. ..... lb 5.95 - 6.70
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - 1.09
99%, tech., formulators, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb .30 - —
without leaves, bls ..... lb. .35 - —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton.59.50 - —
extracted 36% bulk same basis ton.53.00 - —
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
Lithium benzoate, dms ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 2.30 - —
Carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
ton lots to t.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.30 - —
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld., works lb. .82 - 1.10½
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .85 - 1.11½
Chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots lb. 1.28½- —
tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., or works, frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 1.05
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.05½
Citrate, NF, dms ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.17½- —
ton lots, dlvd ..... lb. 2.18½- —
less ton lots, dlvd ..... lb. 2.23½- —
Hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots, works lb.10.50 -12.50
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld lb. .80 - .80½
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .81 - .81½
Manganite, dms., works ..... lb. .95 - 1.15
Nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots, lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylate, dms ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Silicate, dms., works ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Stearate, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .47½- —
ton lots, works ..... lb. .48½- —
less-ton lots, works ..... lb. .53½- —
Sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots ..... lb. 1.45 - —
Titanate dms., works ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.35
Lithopone ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .08¼- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Lobelia herb, bls ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz.37.50 -39.00
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .39 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1, boxes, c.l ..... lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs ..... lb. 1.20 - 2.00
dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots kilo.140.00 -150.00

M

Mace, Siauw, siftings, bls ..... lb. 2.25 - 2.75
West Indian, No. 1, bls. shipment lb. 2.90 - —
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., works lb. .25¼- .26
syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
extra light, bgs., works lb. .29¼- .30
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
USP, light, ctns ..... lb. .35 - .36
heavy, bbls. ..... lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash ton.40.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars ..... lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - .13
truckloads, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
t.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. frt equald ..... lb. .14 - .15
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equalized with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.55.00 -105.00
Gluconate, dms., cns ..... lb. 1.34 - 1.41
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .26½- .30
Metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000 lb. lots or more, works lb. .34½- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .33¾- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .56 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, dms., works ..... lb. .10½- .12
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal ..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 3.35 - —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Magnesium trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots..lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

Malathion, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .90 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .92 - 1.02
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .26 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs.....lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., fib. dms.....lb. .27 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works.....lb. .22 - —
Manganese chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½- —
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined, bgs., gross for net, works..ton.102.00 - —
paper bgs., works....ton.98.50 - —
dms., works.....ton.106.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.
Gluconate, dms.....lb. 1.80 - 1.94
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .36 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 3.52 - —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .32½- —
solid, precip. 8.2% Mn. bbls. lb. .37½- —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn. dms. lb. .24 - —
precip. 6½-7% Mn. dms lb. .28 - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E....ton.80.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E....ton.87.50 - —
Tallate 6%, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton.68.00 - —
So. American 30% tannin, c.l., tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.55.00 -58.00
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works..lb. .60 - —
dms. to ton lots, works...lb. .62 - —
single dm., works.....lb. .65 - —
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
Melamine, bgs., carlots, works..lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .31 - —
Menadione, USP, bots.....gram .044 - .05
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs..lb. 6.30 - 6.40
syn., USP, racemic, cns.....lb. 4.95 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb 4.00 - 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .40 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .42 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. 52 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
gran., or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Cyanide, NF VIII powd. fib. dms. lb. 6.84 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 7.72 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 5.97 - 6.01
yellow, tech. (see Yellow mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms.....lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF.....lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate USP).
Metal, 76 lb. per flask.. net-flask.268.00 -270.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .1350- —
l.c.l. dlvd.....lb. .1450- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .1150- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .75 - —
syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l. dlvd. or truckload min., frt. alld. gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .51 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .33 - —
4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .30 - —
4,000 gal., min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J. gal. .27½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min. frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .54 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas gal. .36 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .33 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb 3.50 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.65 - —
Methoxychlor 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. Zone 1....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb 21¼- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E gal. 63 - —
tanks, frt. alld E.....gal. .45 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
l.t.l., dlvd.....lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .37 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E.....to. .13½- —
Ketone, dms., works.....lb. 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms.....lb. .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, frt. alld. E lb. .47 - .61
Methyl cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works, lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis..lb. .65 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs..lb. .89 - 1.00
standard vis., (15,400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis..lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs..lb. .75 - .85
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .15 - —
single unit, same basis..lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd.lb. .46 - .48
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd..lb. .67 - —
Chloroform (see 1,1,1-trichloroethane).
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .36 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Formate, refd., dms.....lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots.....lb.33.00 -42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 5.20 - 5.50
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. with Belle, W. Va. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .29 - —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns...lb. 3.00 - 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Roseaniline chloride, NF, fib. dms., 5-lb. lots.....lb. 5.64 - —
Salicylate, USP, cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots. gram. .68 - —
3-Methylbenyzlamine, dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
2-Methylbenzyl dimethylamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.89 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.90 - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine dms., c.l., works..lb. .445 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .45 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .43 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted..lb. 3.25 - 3.40
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 3.40 - 3.55
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
6-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - 04
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E.....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .13 - .13¼
New York.....gal. .16 - —
Molybdenum (metal), powd., 80 or 200 mesh, cns., works kilo. 8.80 - —
Trioxide, pure dms., works...lb. 1.10 - —
tech., dms., works, basis Mo. content...lb. 1.31 - —

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Du Pont amines meet the highest requirements set by industry.

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Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld or dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 28 - —
tanks, same basis lb .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .37½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m cresol)
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Morphine, cns oz.12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾- —
Musk, syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb lots, cns lb 5.20 - —
5-lb lots, cns lb 5.30 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb lots cns lb 5.35 - —
5-lb lots, cns lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb lots, cns lb. 1.45 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .10½- —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .10½- —
English, yellow, bgs lb. .10½- —
Montana, oriental, bgs lb. .09 - —
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton.64.00 -65.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton.79.00 -80.00
Bombay, bgs., ex dock ton.63.00 -64.00
bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10 - .10¼

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S)
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Imp., 78°, large lots lb. .07 Nom.
refd., indust., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .15½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
custom contract, works lb. 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns lb.35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 1 kilo lots, basis, activity gram. .45 - —
500-999 gram lots, basis, activity gram. .50 - —
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .77 - .90¼
Carbonate bbls., dlvd. lb. .73¾- .81¾
Chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb. .38½- .46½
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .68 - .69
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .64½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .37 - .38
Oxide, black, bbls. lb. .76 - —
green, bbls. lb. .76 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31¼- .38¼
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo.12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted. kilo.11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Niger seed, bgs lb. .11 - .11¼
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 7.50 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
paste, 100% basis, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, 10,000 lbs. or more, dms. lb. .54 - —
less than 10,000 lbs. lb. .57 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .445 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs. bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solution, 37%N, tanks, frt. equald., per ton of product basis ton.47.50 - —
40.8% N, tanks, same basis ton.52.15 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.00 - 4.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.95 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾- —
tanks dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Nitropropane-1, and -2, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works lb. .33 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms lb. 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether, conc., nots 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .36 - .38
Chinese, bgs. lb. No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs lb. .65 - —
West Indian, bgs lb. .66 - —
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .15 - .17

O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Drum prices for octyl phenol are 11c. higher.

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers, views.)

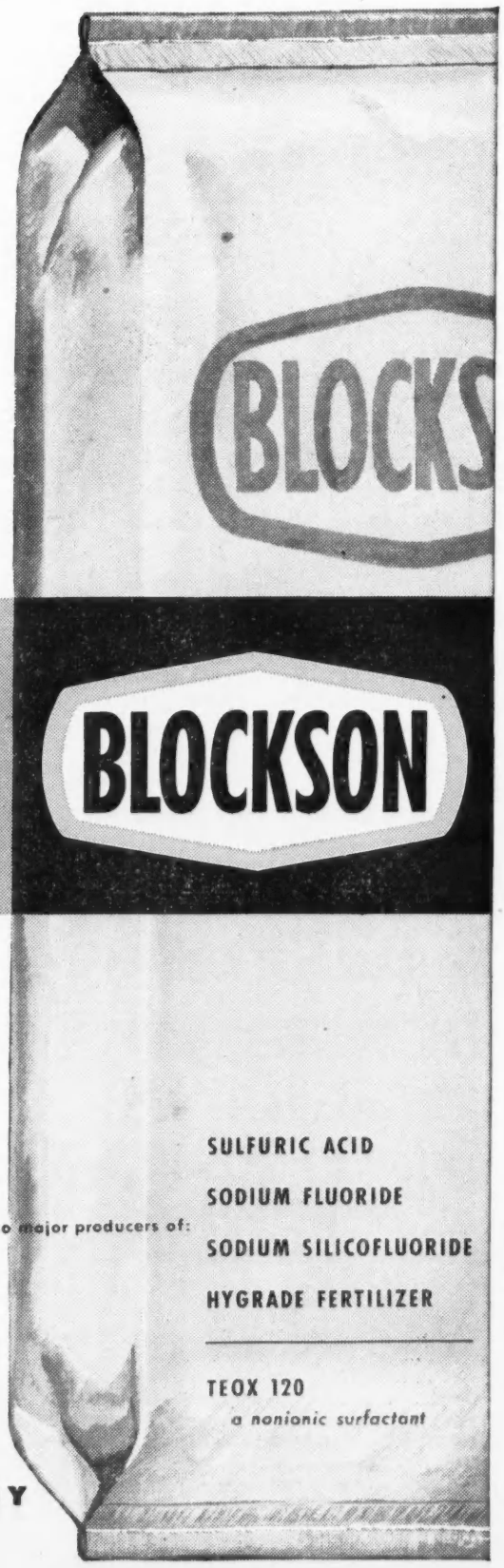
Oil, abies, siberica, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
nat., bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.00 - 3.75
NF, bots. lb. 3.25 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. 1.15 - —
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. lb. 1.25 - —
Angelica root, bots lb.66.00 -100.00
seed, bots lb.56.00 -95.00
Aniline (see A).
Anise, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms lb. .48 - .55
Avocado, cns. lb. 3.25 - —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.75
55-60%, cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.50
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms., lb. 1.85 - 2.40
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 8.50 -11.00
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.50 - 1.90
rectified, NF, cns lb. 1.75 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms lb. 3.40 - 3.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works lb. .65 - .70
Cajeput, native, cns lb. 1.75 - 3.30
redist., USP, cns lb. 2.25 - 3.40
Calamus, bots lb 12.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .30 - .45
white, dms lb. 29 - —
Cananga, native, cns lb. 8.45 - —
rectified, cns lb.10.00 -13.00
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 3.50 - 5.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoreson).
Cardamom, NF, bots lb.43.00 - —
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).

Sodium Tripolyphosphate

Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate
ANHYDROUS

Sodium Polyphos
(SODIUM HEXAMETAPHOSPHATE)
(SODIUM TETRAPHOSPHATE)

Trisodium Phosphate
CRYSTALLINE
MONOHYDRATE



Sodium Phosphates

BLOCKSON

Trisodium Phosphate
Chlorinated

Disodium Phosphate
ANHYDROUS
CRYSTALLINE

Monosodium Phosphate
ANHYDROUS
MONOHYDRATE

Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate

BLOCKSON CHEMICAL COMPANY
Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation
JOLIET, ILLINOIS

also major producers of:

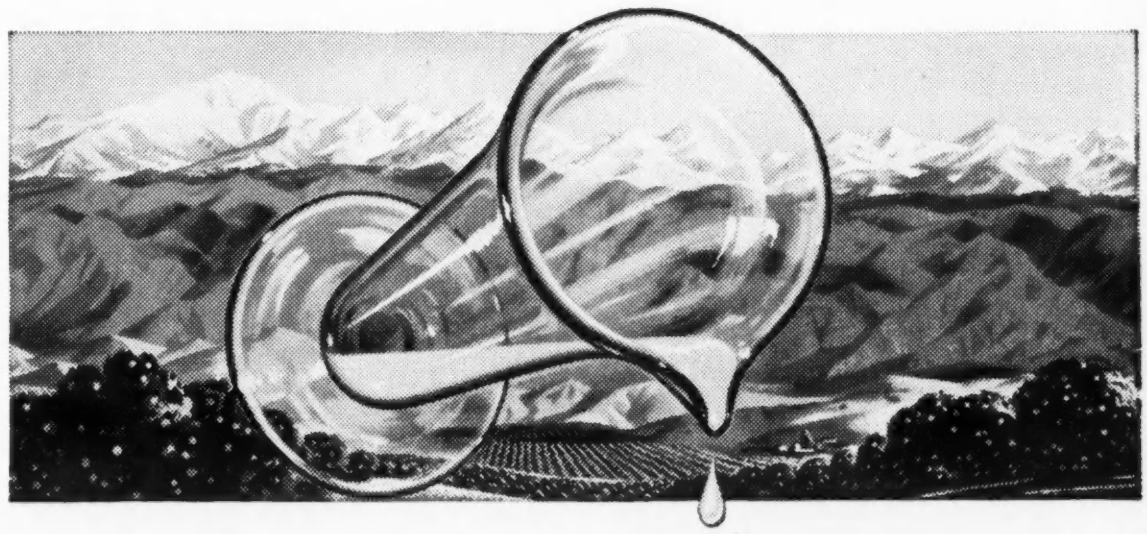
SULFURIC ACID
SODIUM FLUORIDE
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE
HYGRADE FERTILIZER

TEOX 120
a nonionic surfactant

Oil, castor, blown, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2500-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2600-	—
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l	lb.	.2610-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2710-	—
tanks	lb.	.2410-	—
unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2460-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2560-	—
tanks	lb.	.2260-	—
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31¾-	—
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.19¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.20¼-	—
tanks	lb.	.17¼-	—
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks	lb.	.18¼-	.18½
USP, dms., c.l	lb.	— -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2150-	—
tanks	lb.	.1950-	—
refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l.	lb.	— -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.28½-	—
tanks	lb.	— -	—
sulfonated, 50%, dms., works.	lb.	.13½-	.14½
75%, dms., works	lb.	.17½-	.18½
Cedarleaf, USP, XIII, cns., dms.	lb.	3.15 -	3.90
Cedarwood, cns., dms	lb.	.65 -	1.00
Celery seed, bots	lb.	12.50 -	20.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots.	lb.	90.00 -	180.00
Chenopodium, NF, cns	lb.	3.65 -	3.90
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).			
Cinnamon, bark, bots	lb.	25.00 -	70.00
leaf, crude, dms	lb.	1.50 -	2.00
USP, cns., dms. (Cassia)	lb.	10.25 -	10.90
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms.	lb.	.95 -	—
Java, cns.	lb.	1.95 -	—
Java-type, cns	lb.	2.00 -	—
Clove, bud, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	2.65 -	—
leaf, crude, dms	lb.	1.20 -	1.50
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.13⅞-	—
Pac. Coast	lb.	.12¾-	—
refd., Cochin type, dms., tax incl., l.c.l.	lb.	.20½-	—
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.22½-	—
Cod, Newfoundland, dms	lb.	.12	Nom.
Codliver, USP, dms	gal.	1.45 -	1.55
Copaiba, cns	lb.	1.75 -	2.50
Coriander, USP, bots	lb.	13.00 -	15.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.16 -	—
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.06⅞-	—
refd., salad, dms	lb.	.21¾-	—
tanks	lb.	.1976-	—
Costus, bots	oz.	8.00 -	—
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South East	lb.	.15⅝	Nom.
Valley	lb.	.15⅝	Nom.
Texas	lb.	.15⅝-	—
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.04¼	Nom.
refd., salad, dms	lb.	.21¾-	—
tanks	lb.	.19¾-	—
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).			
Cubeb, cns.	lb.	4.10 -	4.25
Cumin, bots., cns	lb.	5.00 -	5.75
Cypress, bots	lb.	5.30 -	—
Degras (see D).			
Dillseed, bots.	lb.	2.80 -	4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms	lb.	3.10 -	3.50
Dip (see D)			
Erigeron, cns	lb.	5.50 -	7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms	lb.	.70 -	1.05
80-90%, dms	lb.	.78 -	1.10
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns	lb.	2.80 -	—
Fir, Canada, cns	lb.	2.50 -	3.25
Fish, refd., alkali, dms	lb.	.1450-	.1500
kettle-bodied, dms	lb.	.1680-	.1730
light-pressed, dms	lb.	.1300-	.1350
tanks	lb.	.1150-	—
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.08 -	.09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.09 -	.10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.09 -	.10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.10½-	.11
100,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units.		.14 -	—
200,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units.		.15½-	—
500,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units.		.16 -	—

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).			
Garlic, pure, bots	oz.	4.75 -	9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).			
Geranium, Algerian, cns	lb.	12.75 -	14.25
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	13.00 -	14.00
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa).			
Ginger, dist., bots	lb.	18.50 -	19.50
Grapefruit, dms	lb.	1.70 -	3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms	lb.	.15¼-	.18¼
extra, winter, strained, dms	lb.	.17¼-	.20¼
prime, burning, dms	lb.	.18¾-	.21¾
Guaiacwood, cns.	lb.	1.65 -	—
Hemlock, cns.	lb.	2.10	2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots	lb.	2.75 -	4.00
twice rectified, bots	lb.	3.60 -	7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).			
Wood, tech., cns.	lb.	.38 -	.55
Lard (see Oil, grease).			
Laurel leaf, dms., cns	lb.	9.75 -	12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns	lb.	2.35 -	2.85
Lavender, flower, USP, French			
35-37% ester, cns	lb.	2.85 -	4.60
38-40% ester, cns	lb.	8.50 -	9.50
40-42% ester, cns	lb.	8.75 -	—
spike, Spanish, cns	lb.	1.85 -	2.30
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms	lb.	4.75 -	6.00
Messina, cns	lb.	5.50 -	—
terpeneless, bots.	lb.	50.00 -	85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms	lb.	2.25 -	—
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns	lb.	4.65 -	—
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns	lb.	3.40 -	3.75
West Indian, cs	lb.	3.40 -	3.75
expressed, West Indian, cns	lb.	6.00 -	8.00
terpeneless, bots.	lb.	29.50 -	100.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y.	lb.	.1930-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2030-	.2080
tanks (f.o.b. Minneapolis)	lb.	.1600-	—
New York	lb.	.1730-	—
tankwagon New York	lb.	.1770-	.1780
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb higher.			
Mace, dist cns., dms	lb.	4.75 -	—
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine).			
Menhaden, crude, new crop, tanks, works, Atlantic & Gulf	lb.	.09 -	.09¼
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).			
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).			
Mustard seed, nat., dms	lb.	.17 -	.17¼
syn., bots	lb.	1.60 -	1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms	lb.	.30 -	.33
20° cold test, dms	lb.	.29 -	.32
30° cold test, dms	lb.	.28 -	.31
Neroli, NF, French, bots	lb.	400.00 -	—
Spanish, bots	lb.	32.50 -	75.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms	lb.	4.85 -	5.25
West Indian, cns., dms	lb.	4.85 -	5.25
Ocotea cymbarum, dms	lb.	.50 -	.60
Oiticica, liq., dms	lb.	.17 -	.17½
tanks	lb.	.15½-	.15½
Oleo, extra, dms	lb.	.17 -	.17½
Olibanum, bots	lb.	5.50 -	7.65
extra fine, bots	lb.	8.00 -	9.00
Olive, edible, Spanish, dms., duty paid	gal.	3.60 -	3.75
Orange, sweet, dist., cns.	lb.	.45 -	.80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms.	lb.	No stocks.	
Calif., cns., dms.	lb.	.55 -	1.25
Florida, cns., dms	lb.	.45 -	.50
Messina, cns.	lb.	3.85 -	5.85
West Indian, cns., dms	lb.	2.50 -	3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots.	lb.	65.00 -	120.00
Oil, origanum, Spanish, cns	lb.	2.00 -	—
Palm, clarif., dms	lb.	.1610-	.1710
Palmarosa, cns	lb.	8.25 -	10.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F, tanks, East Coast refy.	gal.	.14 -	—
Patchouli, dms.	lb.	6.50 -	8.75
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).			
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills.	lb.	.16¾-	—
refd., dms	lb.	.22½-	.23
tanks	lb.	.20¼-	—
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns.	lb.	2.75 -	3.50
Peppermint, nat., dms	lb.	5.75 -	—
redist., USP, dms	lb.	5.65 -	8.50
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).			
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms	lb.	3.40 -	3.50
Pimento, berry, NF, dms	lb.	4.50 -	5.00
leaf, cns.	lb.	2.65 -	3.10
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.12¼-	—
ex whse.	lb.	.14¼-	—
steam-dist., dms., ex whse. N Y.C	lb.	.163 -	—
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).			
Rapeseed, tankcars	lb.	.18¼-	—
Red (see Acid, oleic).			
Rice, bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.17 -	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.14½	Nom.
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots	oz.	43.00 -	57.00
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms	lb.	.60 -	1.00
tech., cns., dms	lb.	.50 -	.70
Rue, bots.	lb.	2.00 -	2.50
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atl. coast	lb.	.1900-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1750-	—
Sage, clary, bots	lb.	18.75 -	19.00
Dalmatian, cns.	lb.	4.50 -	6.00
Spanish, cns.	lb.	1.20 -	1.45
Oil, sandalwood, NF, cns	lb.	14.25 -	15.80
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.	lb.	.08½-	.09
Sassafras, artif., dms	lb.	.49 -	.60
nat., dom., USP, dms	lb.	1.45 -	2.10
imp., Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum).			
Savin, cns	lb.	2.75 -	—
Savory, cns	lb.	4.25 -	—
Sesame, refd., dms	lb.	.38 -	.39
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.35 -	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.44 -	—
tanks, works	gal.	.23 -	—
Snakeroot, Canada, cns	lb.	27.50 -	31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur.	lb.	.1537-	—
foots soapstock, acid, 95% tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.07⅝-	—
refd., alkali, dms	lb.	.2041-	.2091
tanks	lb.	.1841-	—
clarified, dms.	lb.	.1991-	.2037
tanks	lb.	.1791-	—
salad, dms.	lb.	.1861-	—
tanks	lb.	.2071-	.2112
Sperm, bleached winter, 45° dms.	lb.	.1675-	.1725
tankcars	lb.	.1500-	—
nat., winter, 45°, dms	lb.	.1575-	.1625
tankcars	lb.	.1400-	—
Spruce, cns., dms	lb.	2.10 -	2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Nortnern, cns.	lb	4.25	9.50
Southern, cns	lb.	2.50 -	3.00
Oil, tall, crude, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.03¾-	.04¼
tanks, works	lb.	.02½-	.03
dist., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.06¼-	—
refd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	.06¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾-	.07¾
tanks, works	lb.	.05¼-	.05¾
Tallow, acidless, dms	lb.	.13½-	.16⅛
Tangerine, Floridian, dms	lb.	2.00 -	2.80
Tansy, dms	lb.	7.50 -	8.40
Tar acid (see T's).			
Pine, coml., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0561-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0634-	—
whse	lb.	.0745-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.046 -	—
rectified, NF, drms. incl., l.c.l., works, South	gal.	1.05 -	—
ex whse., N. Y. C	gal.	1.15 -	—
refined, dms., works, l.c.l., incl.	gal.	.92 -	—
N. Y. whse., l.c.l.	gal.	1.02 -	—
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).			
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms	lb.	1.80 -	2.00
white, cns	lb.	1.95 -	4.00
tech., white, cns	lb.	.40 -	1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y.	lb.	.25 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25½-	.26
tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.23½-	.23¾
domestic mills	lb.	.23¼-	—
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).			
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms.	lb.	.28	43
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns	lb.	13.00 -	15.75
Haitian, cns.	lb.	9.80 -	11.75
Java, cns	lb.	18.50 -	20.00
Wheat, germ, 5-gal. dms	gal.	11.20 -	—



Are you getting full, unadulterated flavor in your lemon oil?

What sets your product above your competitor's? FLAVOR! However you use Oil of Lemon, the flavor of your finished product is the most important consideration.

When something so important costs so little, doesn't it make good sense to buy the best? And the best Oil of Lemon is Exchange Brand, made only from *California and Arizona* lemons—grown and skillfully processed by the Sunkist Growers, the people who know citrus best.

Be sure you don't get adulterated, watered-down lemon flavor.

Ask your supplier to insist on Exchange Brand Oil of Lemon, the *4-to-1 favorite* over all other lemon oils *combined.*

Sunkist Growers

PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT
ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by

DODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
180 Varick St., New York 14, N. Y.

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N. Y.

UNGERER & COMPANY, INC.
161 Avenue of the Americas, New York 13, N. Y.

Exchange ®

OIL OF LEMON, U.S.P.

Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Products Department, Sunkist Growers.

Oil, White Mineral—Petroleum Naphtha, VM&P

Oil, white, mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms. c.l., t.o.b. N. Y. gal. .51½- .54½
65-75 vis. non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 52½- .55
t.c.l., same basis gal. .57½- 58½
80 90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l. same basis gal. .53½- .56½
t.c.l. same basis gal. .58½- .59½
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .62½
t.c.l., same basis gal. 64½- .65½
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 - .69½
t.c.l., same basis gal. 71 - 71½
175-185 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .73
t.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- 75
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .75
t.c.l., same basis gal. 77½ - 78
345-355 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .80
t.c.l., same basis gal. .83 .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 6.35 -10.30
Southern cns lb 3.20 -19 50
syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed (see Oil, Chenopodium, NF).
Wormwood, cns. lb 5.00 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots. lb.17.00 -30 00
extra, bots lb.28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots lb No stocks
Oleostearine, bbls. lb. .13½- .14
Opium, USP, cns oz.19.20 -19 45
gran., USP, cns oz.21.65 -21 90
powd., USP, cns oz.21.65 -21.90

Orange cadmium-selenide lithopone, light shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.80 - —
Deep shade, bbls lb. 2.00 - —
Cadmium-Mercury lithopone, deep shade, bbls lb. 1.78 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N.C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .33 - .33½
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City. Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroaniline toner, CP lb. 1.45 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .2160- —
Molybdated, bbls. lb. .46 - .46½
o-Nitroaniline toner, kegs. lb. 1.15 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .14 - .16
sweet, bls. lb. .16 - .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .50 - .53
Verona, bls. lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .40 - .45
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl)
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).
Osage, orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb.4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Papain, USP, African, bots lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Ceylon lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulfate, cns. oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs. lb. .26 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .34 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .33 - —
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Parachloranilin (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., refy lb. .0750- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, c.l., refy lb. .0905- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy lb. .0905- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy lb. .0905- —
132°-134°F, ASTM, c.l., refy lb. .0905- —
135°-137°F, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy lb. .0905- —
Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs. 3.7c. per lb. higher.
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM.
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .1075- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .1275- .1375
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
USP, X, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .183 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
smaller lots lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, dms., bgs., frt. alld lb. .50 - .53
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.3395- —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.51 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealer, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - .47
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .48
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. .20 - .21
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton.62.00 - —
Pectin, citrus, NF, powd., bbls lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls. lb. 1.35 - —
imported, Danish, ex whse lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .0475- .0520
Procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0475- .0520
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .0475- .0520
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- .29
Pentaerythrital, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks., Tex. refy. gal. .13 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs lb. .28 - —
red, Gondar, spot, bgs. lb. No prices.
Japanese, hontaka, bgs. lb. .33 - .34
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. No prices.
Mombasa, bgs., shipt. lb. .65 - —
Nigerian, bgs. lb. .29½- —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .28 - —
white, bgs. lb. .37 - —
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
imp., bls. lb. 1.10 - —
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14 - —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal., min. dlvd. E. lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .11 - —
dlvd. W. lb. .11½- —
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06 - .06⅜
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .07⅜- .08
tanks, refy. lb. .08¼- .05¼
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07⅛- .08⅛
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½- .09¾
tanks, refy. lb. .05⅛- .06⅜
extra amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¼- .06⅞
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08 - .08¼
tanks, refy. lb. .04½- .05⅛
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07⅜- .08¼
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09⅜- .10⅛
tanks, refy. lb. .05⅞- .07
snow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .08½- .08¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¾- .10⅞
tanks, refy. lb. .06⅜- .06⅞
soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07¾- .08¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½- .09¾
tanks, refy. lb. .05¼- .06⅞
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¼- .06¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .07⅜- .08⅛
tanks, refy. lb. .04½- .06⅞
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles. gal. .169 - .204
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
Group 3, benzol-type gal. .14125- .14625
toluol-type gal. .13125- .13375
Mineral spirits, reg., tanks, Calif., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .164 - —
East coast, N.J., N.Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Buffalo gal. .195 - —
Chicago gal. .279 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Providence gal. .195 - —
Petroleum, mineral spirits, odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Cal. gal. .245 - —
Borger, Tex. gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2625- —
dlvd. N. J. gal. .32 - —
dlvd. N. Y. gal. .33½- —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd. gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd. gal. .37 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J., and N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
VM&P, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles gal. .169 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .175 - —
San Francisco gal. .174 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .175 - —

BOEING 707 JET TRANSPORT, here shown high above the clouds over Mount Rainier, Washington, can be flown to above 42,000 feet and at speeds more than 500 miles per hour.

FIRST FOR TESTED PERFORMANCE!

America's first jet transport to be flown in tested flight, the Boeing 707 is the result of long research, continuing experiment and high technical skill. Esso Petroleum Solvents are equally the product of years of research, development and careful application of advanced technical know-how. You have the assurance of tested quality and character when you specify Esso Petroleum Solvents. For detailed information, write or call: Esso Standard Oil Company, Solvents Division, 15 West 51st Street, New York 19, N. Y.

ESSO
PETROLEUM SOLVENTS

RESEARCH AND EXPERIENCE DEVELOPED THE FINE CHARACTER OF ESSO SOLVENTS

Petroleum naphtha, VM&P, 225°-300°F, b.r., tanks, East Coast, N. J. and N. Y.	gal.	.18	—
Group 3	gal.	.12875	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.205	—
Chicago	gal.	.289	—
Cleveland	gal.	.23	—
Newark	gal.	.195	—
New York	gal.	.195	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.20	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 205°-282°F., b.r., 41°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J	gal.	.245	—
212°-278°F b.r. 43°C m.a.p., N. J	gal.	.26	—
212°-284°F b.r. 19°C m.a.p., N. J	gal.	.29	—
224°-280°F., b.r., 48°C. m.p.a., Houston	gal.	.215	—
273°-361°F b.r. 29°C m.a.p., N. J	gal.	.29	—
282°-325°F b.r., 41.5°C. m.a.p. Houston	gal.	.25	—
287°-386°F., b.r. 31°C., m.a.p., N. J	gal.	.29	—
310°-344°F., b.r., 13.5°C. m.a.p., Texas City	gal.	.33	—
310°-348° b.r., 17°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J	gal.	.35	—
320°-360°F., b.r., 16°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J	gal.	.33	—
324°-349°F, 37°C., m.a.p., Houston	gal.	.33	—
341°-390°F., b.r., 35°C., m.a.p. N. J	gal.	.27	—
352°-413°F., b.r., 30°C., m.a.p. Houston	gal.	.33	—
358°-401°F., b.r., 25°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J.	gal.	.39	—
364°-404°F b.r., 19°C m.a.p., N. Y., N. J	gal.	.425	—
367°-418°F b.r., 19.6°C. m.a.p., N. Y. N. J	gal.	.33	—
rubber tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.173	—
East Coast, N. J. N. Y.,	gal.	.18	—
Group 3	gal.	12875	—
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.17	—
Group 3	gal.	12375	—
Pennsylvania, western	gal.	.15	—
Boston	gal.	.19	—
Chicago	gal.	.289	—
Cleveland	gal.	.22	—
Los Angeles, ex tax	gal.	.194	—
Newark	gal.	.18	—
New York	gal.	.18	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.185	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.18	—
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l. works	lb.	.16½ -	.18¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½	.19
tanks, works	lb.	.14½	.17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l. works	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13	—
o-Phenetidine dms. works	lb	1.00	—
p-Phenetidine, dms. works	lb	1.00	—
Phenobarbital, USP dms. 100-lb lots	lb	3.50	—
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb lots	lb	3.50	—
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret dms c.l. frt alld E. of Rockies	lb.	.16¾	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.17½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret dms. c.l. same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½	—
39°C or above, tar distilled, non-ret dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.18¼	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.16½	—
USP, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18¾	—
1,000-lb lots or more, same basis	lb.	.19½	—
less than 1,000-lb lots, same basis	lb	.20½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	—
Phenolphthalein USP or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb lots.	lb	1.10	—
smaller lots	lb	1.12	1.17
Phenothiazine NF fib dms., c.l. frt. adjusted	lb.	.39	—
over 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.41	—
less than 2,100 lbs. same basis.	lb.	.43	—
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb	.50	—
Salicylate (see Salol.)			
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots	lb	2.40	2.70
100% bots	lb	4.00	4.65
Phenylacetamide 125-lb. dms. works	lb	1.10	—
smaller dms., works	lb	1.15	1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms. works	lb.	27.00	-37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib dms., dlvd. E	lb.	3.60	—
smaller dms. dlvd. E	lb.	4.00	—
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.40½	—
t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.41½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.38½	—
m-Phenylenediamine dms. frt. alld.	lb.	.95	—
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works	lb.	1.70	1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, tech., refd., dms., works	lb.	1.42	—
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.75½	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.76	—
Phenylethyl acetate, bots	lb.	1.30	—
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.10	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	1.15	1.40
Phenylhydrazine base, CP bots	lb.	3.00	3.07
Hydrochloride coml., kgs., works.	lb	1.75	—
purif., bots., works	lb.	5.17	—
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb lots, dlvd. E	lb.	1.80	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	2.10	—
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots	lb.	3.95	- 4.40
o-Phenylphenol, dms., t.c.l., works.	lb.	.42	- .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.39½	—
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works	lb.	6.40	—
C.P., bots., works	lb.	17.75	—
tech., fib. drums., works	lb.	10.45	—
Phosphate, deffuorinated (see under Dr. Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans	ton.	45.00	—
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines	long-ton.	4.81	4.82
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton.	5.21	5.22
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton.	5.87	—
75-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton.	6.87	—
78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton.	7.87	—

The Florida prices (above) are based on fuel oil at $2.47 per bbl. and labor at $1.39. Recent labor advance currently absorbed.

Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works	lb.	.43	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.44 - .45	
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	.20½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.21½	—
tanks, works, frt. equald.	lb.	.19	—
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12½	—
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.12¼	—
Pentoxide, dms., c.l. works	lb.	.13½	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.16½	—
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works	lb.	.29	—
export, dms	lb.	.31	.36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.15	—
tankcars, works	lb.	.12½	—
Phthalic anhydride ngs, c.l., works, frt equald	lb.	.20	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19½	—
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., frt. equald	lb.	.65	—
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb	5.00	—
a-Picoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.43 -	.43½
t.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.44	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.415 -	.422
b,g-Picoline, 5°C. dms. c.l., works.	lb	32½	—
t.c.l works	lb	33	—
g-Picoline 98% dms., works	lb.	2.00	—
Pilocarpine hydrochloride USP bots	oz.	4.75	5.25
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials	oz.	4.65	4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs	lb.	.84	—
Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.58	—
Pink root, bls	lb	3.00	3.25

d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex bots kilo		8.00	8.50
Piperidine, dist., dms. frt. equald.	lb	2.60	2.70
Piperonyl butoxide dms dlvd E	lb	4.50	5.05
Cyclonene dms dlvd E	lb	3.70	4.25
Pitch, coaltar, 150°-170°F. m.p., tanks, works	ton.	37.00	—
Cottonseed raw, dms., works	lb.	02¼ -	03
Linseed dms	lb	06	Nom.
Marine dms.	lb	04¼	05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum)			
Soybean dms. works	lb	05	Nom
Tall, dms., works	lb	03¼ -	04½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).			
Platinum metal, works	oz.	97.00	-107.00
Pleurisy root, bls	lb	45 -	.50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms	lb	15.60	—
Poke root, bls	lb.	.19	.22
Polymyxin bulk bots. dms., 50 billion units or more.			
1,000,000 units.		52	—
25-50 billion units 1,000,000 units.		54 -	—
1-25 billion units 1,000,000 units.		56 -	—
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate dms 20,000-lb lots, works	lb	41 -	—
10,000-20,000-lb lots, works.	lb.	43 -	—
smaller lots works	lb	46	48
tristearate, dms., 20,000lb. lots, 10,000-20,000 lb. lots, works.	lb.	.41 -	—
	lb	43	—
smaller lots, works	lb	46 -	48

Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.21	—
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.23	—
Iranian, bgs.	lb.	.15	—
Polish, bgs.	lb.	.22	—
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	No prices.	
Potash, caustic reg. flake, 88-92% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		9.15	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		10.20	—
liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs		4.25	—
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.		5.05	—
tanks, same basis 100 lbs		3.70	—
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.70	—
l.c.l. works 100 lbs		9.75	—
Potassium acetate NF dms	lb	.31	.36
Bicarbonate, USP gran., dms	lb.	.22	—
powd. drms	lb	.24	—
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
Potassium bichromate in dms ¾c higher.			
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls. 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't	lb.	.38½ -	—
dms., c.l.	lb.	.38	—
smaller lots	lb.	.39	.42
imp kgs.	lb.	.29	—
Bromate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more.	lb.	.50	—
25-200-lb. lots	lb.	.52	.62
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.35 -	.36
Carbonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.20	—
powd., bbls. dms	lb	.21	.22
tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		9.00	—
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.		10.05	—

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Potassium Carbonate—Red, Cadmium

Potassium carbonate, hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Chlorate cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .10¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10½ - .11½
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - .12
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .35 - —
Chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate).
indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton.28.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.32.25 - —
99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works. ton.26.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.30.40 - —
USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms lb. .15 - .17
powd., dms lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 - .50½
Citrate, USP gran., dms lb. .41 - —
powd., dms lb. 40½ - .41½
Cyanide dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .45 - —
2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works lb. .455 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .465 - —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Ferricyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .50 - —
Ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .22½ - —
smaller lots lb. .23 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Gluconate, dms. lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30

Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .28½ - .33
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, base price, unit-ton. .17 - .1765
July forward unit-ton. .38 - —
Metabisulfite, gran. dms lb. .20 - .21
powd. dms lb. .25 - —
Muriate, 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton. .36 - —
July forward unit-on. .38 - —
59-63% K_2O, bgs. c.l., works, base price ton.26.00 - —
July forward ton.27.20 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs.14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.14.65 -14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots.100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.11.10 -11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots.100 lbs.10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.12.00 -12.50
USP gran., dms. lb. .18 - —
Potassium nitrate in bags 50c. per 100 lbs. less in kegs, $1 more
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.191.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton.198.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.302.50 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher.

Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
Permanganate, coml., kgs., works. lb. .24½ - .27½
USP, dms., works lb. .27¼ - .29
Persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works. lb. .18 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .20 - —
Phosphate, tertabasic, bbls., works. lb. .16½ - .18½
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.17.00 -17.30
l.c.l., works 100-lbs.17.80 - —
Silicate, soln., clarif. 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100-lbs. 6.55 - 6.95
tanks, works 100-lbs. 5.45 - —
electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0 dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
Silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½ - .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .697 - .763
Sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price, unit-ton. .64 - —
July forward unit-ton. .67 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½ - —
powder, dms. lb. .16½ - .17
Sulfocyanate, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiacyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .84 - .94
tech., works lb. .77 - .79

Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .14 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .14½ - —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .14¾ - —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or tl., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works, basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO, base price ton.13.45 - —
July forward ton.14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. powd., dms., c.l. lb. .40½ - —
5,000-lb. lots lb. .41 - —
smaller lots lb. .41½ - .47
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms, works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms, c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½ - .55
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. .45 - —
Acetate, bots. gram. .40 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.90 - —
100-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - 3.60
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram .50 - —
Acetate, bots. gram .70 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04½ - —
N. Y. Harbor gal. .09 - —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1075 - —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo.55.10 -55.30
Prices in West 1c. higher dlvd. on same basis.
Propylene dichloride, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0825 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .095 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½ - —
Methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .15½ - —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .55 - —
blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - —
husks, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅝ - .04¼
smaller lots lb. .03⅞ - .04½
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½ - —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½ - .04
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½ - .04
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrin, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 - —
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, obls., works lb. .65 - —
liq. 20:1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.75 - 8.80
100:1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal.41.75 -42.75
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb.10.00 - —
purif., 20% dms., works lb.10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram .37½ - —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton. 3.00 - 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF, dms. lb. 3.27 - 3.30
Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms. works lb. .13 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
dense, opaque, dms., works, lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works. lb. .14 - —
transparent, colorless, dms., works lb. .25 - —
colors, dms., works lb. .15 - —
USP, bots. lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16¼ - .16¾
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works, lb. .08¼ - —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb. .12 23/64
ord., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. 11 21/32 - —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .75 - .87
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .37½ - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½ - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .47½ - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. .56 - —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
powd., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 2.00 - —
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls., lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb. 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls lb. 3.60 - 5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —

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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

May-June ★ A Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1956

Teflon Can Be Bonded After Sodium Treatment

A new surface treating technique has been devised which enables Teflon to be bonded either to itself or to other materials. Until now the poor bonding characteristic of this corrosion resistant plastic has severely limited its application in many fields.

Here's how it's done! After solvent cleaning to remove surface grease and grime, the Teflon is dipped for a few seconds into a solution of 1% metallic sodium in liquid anhydrous ammonia. It is quenched in water, allowed to stand in the air, and then it can be cemented to aluminum, mild steel, wood or more Teflon with conventional adhesives. Bond strengths — both straight and shear tensile—are high enough for most applications.

Manufacturers of corrosion resistant tanks, pipes, ducts and valves who have been eyeing Teflon as a lining material for a long time now have a technique that will enable them to put many of their ideas into practice. Those who will be using metallic sodium for the first time in this application will find a great deal of valuable know-how in U.S.I.'s new 40-page book, "Handling Metallic Sodium on a Plant Scale." This book is available from U.S.I. without charge.

Methionine Helpful In Reducing Obesity

Methionine's ability to facilitate the mobilization and transportation of body fat during weight reduction has led to its use in a new drug formulation employed in treating obesity.

The new formulation contains amphetamine, phenobarbital, methycellulose, choline and vitamin B_{12}, in addition to DL-methionine. The methionine acts to relieve fatty infiltration of the liver, which, in cases of obesity, is already overburdened.

The new drug product was used in conjunction with a dieting regimen and was found to be well tolerated, convenient to take and therapeutically potent.

U.S.I. People Speak On Sodium At ACS Meeting

Metallic sodium was thoroughly discussed in a Symposium on "Handling and Uses of the Alkali Metals", at the 129th National Meeting of the American Chemical Society held at Dallas, Texas, in April. Among the papers was one entitled, "The Sodium Peroxide Production Story", by H. R. Tennant and R. B. Schow, describing the use of sodium in the manufacture of sodium peroxide at U.S.I.'s Ashtabula, Ohio plant. Another paper entitled, "Modification of Method for Determination of Sodium Monoxide in Sodium", by Dr. V. Hansley and R. A. Kolbeson of the U.S.I. Cincinnati Research Laboratory was also presented.

NEW EXTRA-WIDE POLYETHYLENE FILM CAN SOLVE MANY PROBLEMS IN CHEMICAL FIELD

Chemical Process Industries Welcome 22 Foot Width As Answer To Many Temporary Or Emergency Situations

Tough, flexible polyethylene film is now available in widths up to 22 feet. These newly available sizes offer simple, economical solutions to many of the problems that chemical processors face daily — in plants, pilot plants, and laboratories. Available from a number of film converters, the new, extra-wide films are made in a variety of heavy-gauge thicknesses and are folded into rolls of convenient width for easy handling.

Protects Personnel and Materials

Here are some examples of the use the film may be put to. Equipment may be sitting idle, or lying in storage, or in the process of being moved from one place to another — subject to dust, moisture or a chemically corrosive atmosphere. A polyethylene cover can be installed in minutes to provide protection. Or if solid raw materials have to be stored before use in a spot where conventional storage facilities are inadequate, a processor can spread the polyethylene film, dump the material on it, then cover the whole with another sheet of tough, impenetrable polyethylene. Rock salt piles for winter highway use are stored that way in some northern states. And bulk shipments of raw materials by gondola rail car or river barge are now being covered with polyethylene film to protect against moisture.

If an operation is conducted in the open air and weather is cold or stormy, a temporary polyethylene housing over the whole process, or part of it, can keep the operators warm and dry. As a matter of fact, this film is extensively used in new construction to wall in entire buildings as a protection for workers during the winter. A chemical plant can put it to the same use, not only during construction or maintenance work, but perhaps after a small explosion or fire leaves a building partly exposed.

MORE

Pulmonary Edema Treated Successfully With Alcohol

Pulmonary edema, an acute and often fatal fluid congestion of the lungs, which sometimes occurs immediately after surgery, is reported to be treated successfully with ethyl alcohol vapor.

This development was reported in an article entitled, "Alcohol Inhalation in the Treatment of Acute Pulmonary Edema in the Immediate Post-Operative Period."* In most of the cases described, inhalation of 95% ethyl alcohol vapor produced immediate and dramatic recovery, with no apparent harmful effect.

In relieving pulmonary edema, ethyl alcohol reportedly reduces surface tension and acts as an anti-foaming agent. In severe cases of edema, foam is formed in the respiratory passages, interfering with oxygenation. This suffocation in turn increases the formation of foam. The alcohol vapor interrupts this vicious cycle by modifying the surface tension of the fluid, thereby reducing the amount of foam and permitting oxygen to enter the lungs to further alleviate the condition.

The vaporized alcohol can be administered with standard anæsthesia equipment, available in all operating rooms. Because most cases of pulmonary edema occur during or immediately after surgery, the convenience of this method of administering the alcohol contributes greatly to the success of the new technique.

*R. Weyl, Illinois Medical Journal, *108*, No. 5, November (1955).

Extra-wide polyethylene film can serve as a temporary protective cover for materials or equipment.

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May-June ★ **U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS** ★ 1956

CONTINUED

Polyethylene

And where a pipe starts leaking at an upper level, a polyethylene tent over a working area below can protect personnel until repairs can be made.

In the pilot plant or laboratory, perhaps two or three investigations are being carried out in the same room, and dust from one threatens to contaminate the other. A temporary polyethylene room divider can be quickly installed to separate the activities.

Lines Kettles and Bins

There are also the many short-term lining services that polyethylene can perform to prevent materials from becoming contaminated, to save wear and tear on equipment, or to make ordinary vessels temporarily do the work of corrosion resistant equipment — such as lining pilot plant kettles for a special job involving corrosive materials, or lining bins containing dry materials to protect against moisture.

Because polyethylene film is light, tough, flexible, easy to handle, and inexpensive, and because it keeps out cold and moisture and lets in light, its potential applications in the chemical industry — now that it can be obtained as a wide film — are almost limitless. Plant, and especially pilot plant supervisors, would do well to keep this film in mind as a possible way out of some of those inevitable emergency situations.

While U.S.I. does not supply the film, it does make polyethylene resin, from which the film is made. Your Editor is anxious to hear of cases where you have been able to put polyethylene to work in your chemical process.

Plastics Exposition In New York This June

New York City's brand new Coliseum will play host to the 7th National Plastics Exposition, June 11-15, 1956. Over 225 individual companies plan to exhibit their products to an expected 20,000-plus crowd. U.S.I.'s PETROTHENE® Polyethylene resin will be featured in Booth 710 located near the southwest corner of the second floor. Also exhibited will be "U.S.I. Isosebacic" acid, a promising intermediate for many plastic uses. Technical and sales personnel familiar with both the polyethylene and the "U.S.I. Isosebacic" acid, as well as those familiar with other U.S.I. solvents of interest to the plastics industry, will be in attendance at the booth. They will be ready to discuss these products with plastics manufacturers and users.

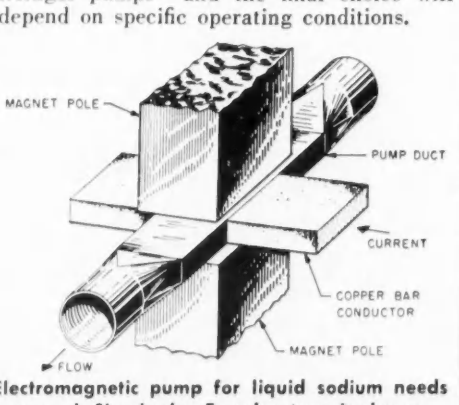
Sodium Pump Has No Moving Parts

For its work with liquid metals, the Atomic Energy Commission has sponsored development of several types of electromagnetic (EM) pumps for moving liquid sodium and the sodium-potassium alloy known as NaK.

Operation of these pumps is based on the high electrical conductivity of sodium. An EM pump operates on the same principle as an electric motor, but instead of iron moving in an electric field the sodium moves in a similar electric field. Thus, the sodium stream acts as the moving part of the motor and it is pumped forward.

Advantages of electromagnetic pumps are: they can be totally sealed; have no moving parts; can be mounted in any position; permit easy flow control. Both a.c. and d.c. types are used, depending on the application.

Sodium can, of course, be transferred by other methods, as described in U.S.I.'s recent booklet, "Handling Metallic Sodium on a Plant Scale." It can be transferred by vacuum, by positive displacement pumps, or by centrifugal pumps — and the final choice will depend on specific operating conditions.



Electromagnetic pump for liquid sodium needs no seal. Simple d.c. Faraday type is shown.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Information about manufacturers of these items may be obtained by writing U.S.I.

A starting fluid for diesel and gasoline engines now comes in a pressurized can. Designed for cold or damp weather, the product reportedly gives quick, sure starts down to 65° below 0°F., can withstand heat up to 180°F. safely. **No. 1150**

A polyethylene glue dispenser resembling a pen has just been introduced in this country. The new unit will release one dot of rubber cement at a time, holds 5000 dots. Like a pen, it can be refilled with a disposable cartridge. **No. 1151**

Alcohol and solvent users can now obtain wall charts for determining the contents of 55-gallon drums at various temperatures by stick measurement. They are useful for making approximate measurements with minimum effort. **No. 1152**

A high-temperature pressure gauge has been developed, reputed to give continuous accurate readings under long exposure to high heat and radiation. It is manufactured in a wide variety of materials to resist any liquid or gas. **No. 1153**

A new C-18 unsaturated fatty diol is offered commercially as an intermediate for cosmetics, polyester modifiers, surfactants, quaternary derivatives. The compound has 1 double bond, OH groups on the 1st and 12th carbon atoms. **No. 1154**

A small hand pump made entirely of polyethylene is now marketed which delivers a gallon of liquid in a few seconds. It is chemically inert and very durable mechanically. The pump comes in various barrel lengths and mountings. **No. 1155**

A sodium alloy slug to prevent oxidation of motor oil has been placed in an air-and-water-free fitting in the line ahead of the oil filter. It is claimed that cars fitted with this device have gone 20,000 miles without oil deterioration. **No. 1156**

Heavy rare earth oxides in purities to 99.9% are now available in substantial quantity. Included are yttrium, samarium, gadolinium, ytterbium, dysprosium, erbium, thulium. Large uses have been found in metallurgy, optical polishing. **No. 1157**

An amine-type hardener for epoxy resins, recently announced, permits clear castings of up to 40 lb. in a single pour. Used at 15:100 parts by weight of epoxy, resulting resin may be cured at 140-200°F. in up to 15 hrs. **No. 1158**

Polyethylene plugs to protect holes during finishing of metal parts are now being made in all standard tap sizes from No. 1 to ½ in. The plug is removed after surface finishing, leaving a clean hole of the original dimension. **No. 1159**

PRODUCTS OF U.S.I.

POLYETHYLENE RESINS:

PETROTHENE® 100 Series—high quality resins for uses demanding outstanding properties.

PETROTHENE 200 Series—general purpose resins for extrusion, injection, compression molding and paper coating.

PETROTHENE 300 Series—resins for wire covering and electrical insulation applications.

OTHER PRODUCTS:

Alcohols: Ethyl (pure and all denatured formulas), Normal Butyl, Amyl, Fusel Oil; Proprietary Denatured Alcohol Solvents SOLOX®, FILMEX®, ANSOL® M, ANSOL® PR.

Inorganic Chemicals: Ammonia, Caustic Soda, Chlorine, Metallic Sodium, Sodium Peroxide, Sulfuric Acid.

Esters, Ethers and Ketones: Normal Butyl Acetate, Dibutyl Phthalate, Diethyl Carbonate, Diethyl Oxalate, Ethyl Acetate, Ethyl Ether, Acetone.

Intermediates and Fine Chemicals: Acetoacetarylides, Ethyl Acetoacetate, Ethyl Benzoylacetate, Ethyl Chloroformate, Ethylene, Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate, Sodium Ethylate solution, Urethan USP (Ethyl Carbamate).

Animal Feed Products: Calcium Pantothenate, Choline Chloride Products, Curbay B-G® 80, Special Liquid Curbay®, DL-Methionine, Niacin USP, Riboflavin Concentrates, Vitamin B_{12} and Antibiotic Feed Supplements, Vacatone® 40, Vitamin A, D_3 and K_3 products.

Pharmaceutical Products: DL-Methionine, N-Acetyl-DL-Methionine, Riboflavin USP, Urethan USP, Intermediates.

U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS CO.
Division of National Distillers Products Corporation
99 Park Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

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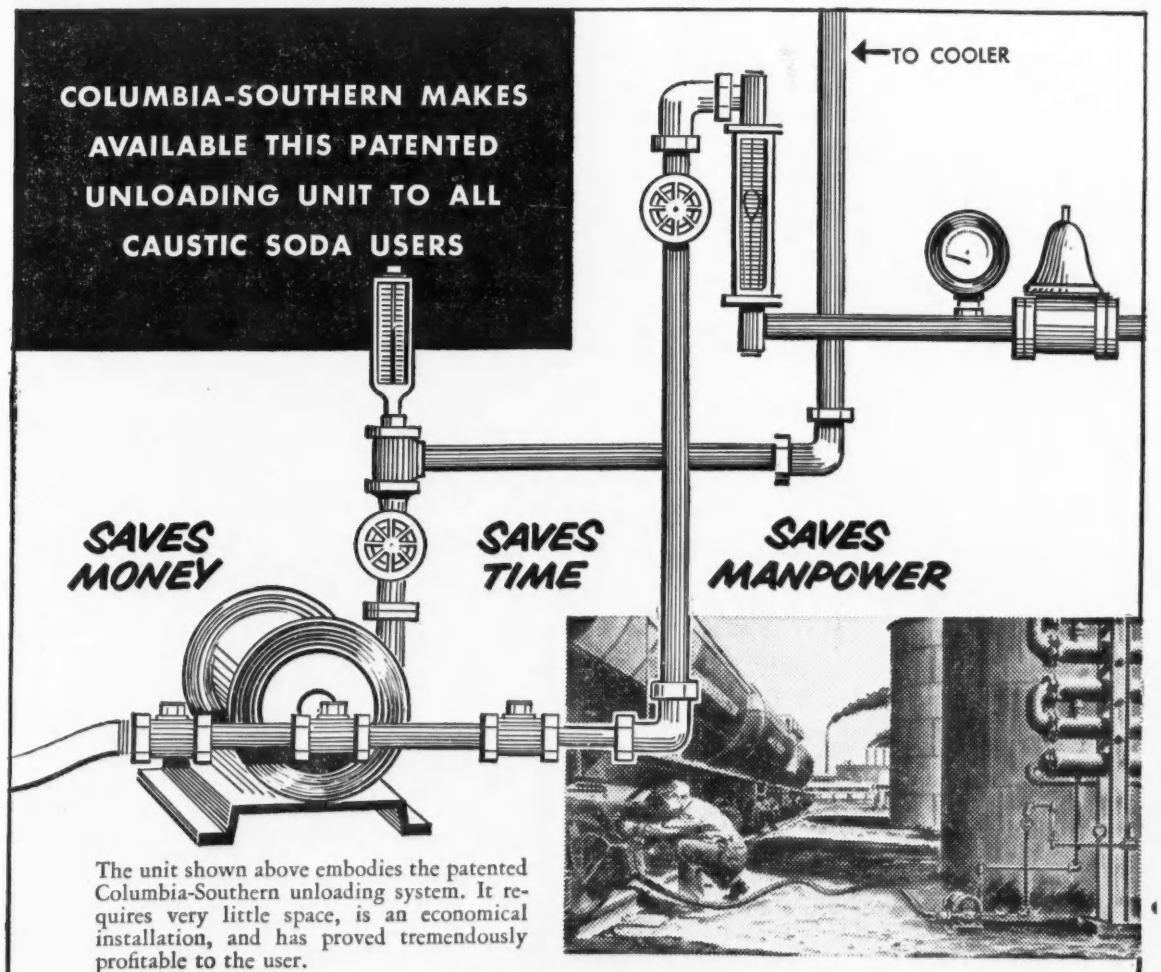
Red, cadmium, orange shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.95 • —
orange red, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.81 • —
Selenide lithopone, light red shades, bbls., same basis..lb. 2.24 • 2.32
medium light red shades, bbls., same basis..lb. 2.49 • —
medium red shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 2.99 • —
dark red shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.44 • —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.77 • —
dark maroon shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.90 • —
Mercury lithopone, light shade, bbls..lb. 1.95 • —
medium-light shade, bbls.lb. 2.10 • —
medium shade, bbls.....lb. 2.25 • —
dark shade, bbls.....lb. 2.40 • —
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works.....lb. 1.65 • —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.lb. .12¾• —
Iron oxide, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs. l.c.l. Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0675- —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.13 • —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works. lb. 1.50 • —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 • —
Virginia type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 • —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., c.l., works. lb. 3.60 • —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.22 • —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 • —
Mercury oxide, tech., c.l., works. lb. 5.77 • —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .02¾- —
Naphthol, ITR, bbls., works....lb. 5.25 • —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 • —
Para toner, bbls .....lb. 1.10 • —
chlorinated, kgs .....lb. 1.10 • 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner)
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs. lb. 5.35 • 5.60
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 6.40 • —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex-dock. lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock..... lb. .06 • —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.62 • 1.65
light shades, kgs., works..lb. 1.62 • 1.65
Turkey, bbls., works .....lb. .62 • —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald.....lb. .26 • .32
Venetian, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works.....lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works.....lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works.....lb. .06 • —
35%, bgs., works .....lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works.....lb. .0675- —
Watchung-type, bbls..... lb. 1.95 —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 • .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots.....gram. 5.00 • 5.50
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .78½- —
USP, dms., works .....lb. 2.75 • —
powd., dms., works.....lb. 2.95 • —
Monoacetate, NF, dms.....lb. 3.00 • 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs .....lb. .15 • .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans.....lb. 25.50 • 34.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. 1.75 Nom.
powd., bbls..... lb. 2.50 Nom.
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd. kilo. 65.00 • —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd. kilo. 130.00 • —
5'-phosphate-sodium, bots., 100-kilo lots or more. kilo. 125.00 • —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium sodium tartrate).
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, 100% basis lb. 10.00 • —
resin, 25-45%, fib dms., works, 30% basis lb. 3.00 • 3.30
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, exwhse lb. .03 • —
ton lots, same basis..... lb. .04 • —
Rutin, NF, fib. dms. 25-kilo lots, kilo. 17.50 • 18.50
10 to 25-kilo lots..... kilo. 17.50 • 20.00
1 to 10-kilo lots..... kilo. 18.90 • 20.00
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 • —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .24 • —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls..... lb. .49 • .49½
activated, ground with lime, bbls. lb. .30 • .32
Saccharin, USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 • —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.70 • 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 • —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.75 • 1.95
Calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works..lb. 2.50 • —
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins.....lb. 45.00 • —
Safrol, dms. .....lb. 1.55 • —
Sage, Cretan, bgs.....lb. .11 • —
Dalmatian, bgs. .....lb. .44 • —
Italian .....lb. .26 Nom.
Sago flour, raw, bgs.....lb. .07 • .07¼
refd., bgs.....lb. .08½- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 1.00 • —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs ..lb. 1.15 • —
Powdered salol, 25c higher
Salt rock, paper bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 1.03 • —
table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.23 • —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton 26.00 • —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips bgs. .65 • .66
powd., fib. dms..... lb. .75 • .76
Sarsaparilla root, Jmp., Honduras, bls lb. .58 • .62
Mexican, bls. ..... lb. .58 • .62
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls... lb. .45 • —
select, bbls. ..... lb. .65 • —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .95 • —
powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .95 • —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 17.40 • —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. 31 32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd....lb. 13.50 • 15.50
Senega root, bls.....lb. 3.10 • —
Senna leaves, Alex, whole and half, bls..lb. .19 • —
siftings .....lb. .17 • —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. .....lb. .16 • .18
No. 2, bls. .....lb. .13 • .15
No. 3, bls. .....lb. .11 • .13
powdered, bbls., bxs. .....lb. .18 • —
pods, bls. .....lb. .14 • —
Serpentaria, root, bls.....lb. 5.50 • —
Sesame seed, Egyptian, nat.....lb. .16¾• —
hulled.....lb. .21 • —
Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs.lb. .17½- —
nat., bgs. .....lb. .26½- —
Salvadorian, natural.....lb. .17½- —
Syrian, bgs., natural.....lb. .16 • —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .58 • —
bbls., 1,500-lb lots .....lb. .60 • —
kgs., 1,500-lb lots .....lb. .61 • —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots ....lb. .66 • —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ....lb. .68 • —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots .....lb. .69 • —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots..lb. .48 • —
No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots.....lb. .46 • —
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots.....lb. .43 • .44
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots.....lb. .42 • —
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton 25.00 • —
l.c.l., works, exwhse...ton 45.00 • 55.00
Hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton 20.00 • —
l.c.l., works.....ton 25.00 • 30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 • —
l.c.l., works.....ton 20.00 • —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 • .30½
tanks, works.....lb. .17 • —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs....Troy oz. .90¾• —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .84½- —
1,000-oz. lots .....oz. .84½- —
500-oz. lots .....oz. .84⅝- —
100-oz. lots .....oz. .84⅞- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .60 • —
1,000-oz. lots .....oz. .61½- —
500-oz. lots .....oz. .61¾- —
250-oz. lots.....oz. .62¼- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 • —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 • —
Soapbark, whole, bls.....lb. .38 • .40
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .45 • —
powd., bbls. .....lb. .45 • —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 • —
l.c.l., stock points..100 lbs. 2.90 • 4.67
bbls., c.l., works ....100 lbs. 2.40 • —
l.c.l., stock points..100 lbs. 3.55 • 4.22
bulk, c.l., works ...100 lbs. 1.50 • —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.75 • —
l.c.l., stock points..100 lbs. 3.85 • 4.62
bbls., c.l., works ....100 lbs. 2.30 • —
l.c.l., stock points..100 lbs. 3.35 • 5.62
bulk, c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.45 • —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.50 • —
l.c.l., stock points..100 lbs. 5.60 • —
liq., 50%, sellers, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.80 • —
rayon type, sellers, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.80 • 2.90
Soda, caustic, liq., 70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.90 • —
rayon-type, sellers tanks,' works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.90 • 3.00
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.10 • —
l c.l., stock points. 100 lbs. 5.20 • —
Sal., conc., bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.30 • —
smaller lots, works. 100 lbs. 2.60 • —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .13 • —
dms., c.l., works....lb. .13¾- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 • —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .15½- —
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 • 1.30
refd., bbls., works ..... lb. .83 • —
p-Aminobenzoic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.25 • —
smaller lots..... lb. 2.35 • 2.45
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.75 • —
smaller tots, same basis lb. 3.80 • 4.25
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .29½- —
Arsenate, 45% arsenic pentoxide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .13¾- .14½
Arsenite, 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works. lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 • .14½
soln., dms., works.....gal. .59 • .67

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN MAKES AVAILABLE THIS PATENTED UNLOADING UNIT TO ALL CAUSTIC SODA USERS



The unit shown above embodies the patented Columbia-Southern unloading system. It requires very little space, is an economical installation, and has proved tremendously profitable to the user.

This unloading method was designed by Columbia-Southern's technical staff and engineers in answer to the dire need of consumers for a simple, efficient system that would dilute 73% caustic soda to a 50% concentration before storage with quality maintained.

This patented method incorporates unloading and diluting in one continuous operation. It has proved so successful that Columbia-Southern is now making it available—royalty free—to all users of caustic soda.

Columbia-Southern has much data attesting to the substantial savings made possible in money, time and labor by switching from 50% to 73% and utilizing this patented method.

Columbia-Southern's Technical Staff will be glad to make recommendations on the placement of this unit, and they will be glad to help you with the installation of it as well as assist you with the unloading of your initial 73% shipment.

Contact our Pittsburgh office now for further information.

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
ONE GATEWAY CENTER · PITTSBURGH 22 · PENNSYLVANIA

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Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo.12.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.12.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.12.75 - —
1-kilo lots kilo.13.00 - —
bots., 500-gram lots kilo.13.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots. or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12¾- .13¼
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1890- —
Bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equaid 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., works lb. .36 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).

Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal). monohydrated bgs., c.l. works. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10½- .11¼
Chloride, tech (see Salt) USP, bgs. lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .58 - —
20-ton lots or more, works lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., dms lb. .26½- .27½
USP, XIV gran., dms lb. .29½- .30½
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices higher. ½c.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb lots lb. .198 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.

Sodium diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
Dichromate (see Sodium bichromate).
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
smaller lots. lb. .14 - —
Fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1430- —
Formate, bgs., c.l., works lb. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, refd., dms. lb. .80 - .83
tech, dms. lb. .35 - —
Glutamate, mono., dms., c.l. lb. 1.20 - —
Hydride, dms., works lb. 1.80 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22½- —
Hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .18½- .23
technical (see Soda, Caustic).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulfate, NF (see Sodium sulfate).
pea crystals, bgs. 100-lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
Hyposulfite, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - 6.90
Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.55 - 2.62

Sodium lactate, edible, 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .21½- —
60% cbys., dms. works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .16½- —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.135.50 -140.50
Sodium metaborate octahydrate in bbls, $24.50 per ton higher.
Metaborate tetrahydrate, dms., c.l., works ton.204.00 - —
Metallic bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .17 - .19
less than 14,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .175 .195
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - 7.65
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.20 - 8.10
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - 6.50
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.10 - 7.00
Molybdate, anhyd., dms., dlvd lb. .88 - —
cryst., dms., works lb. .69 - .72
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton.47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.43.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton.51.25 - —
bulk c.l. same basis ton.47.75 - —
USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½- —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.65 - 7.25
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - 7.65
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works 100 lbs.10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate).
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .33
pellets, bgs., c.l. same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .33
Pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- .32
Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .178 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .1860- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1910- .1960
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
USP dried powd. bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
monobasic anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.10 - 9.70
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - 8.20
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.05 - 9.65
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.40
Sodium phosphates in dms., 60c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow (see sodium ferrocyanide).
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works frt. equald 100 lbs.10.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.35 -11.60
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works lb. .38½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .41½- .43¼
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.52½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.92½- 8.52¼
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .71 - .74
powd dms lb. .47 - .48
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.25 - 4.50
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.65 - 4.80
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.50

Sales zones are: (1) Atl. States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala. La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C. S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan. Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
Silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 2.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 2.95
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - 3.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton.62.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .075 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .079 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .566 - .620
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E ton.52.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.31.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18

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CLEVELAND 3, OHIO

Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07½	—
liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis	ton.	115.00	—
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald	lb.	.05¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¼	—
fused, bbls., c.l., works E., frt. equald	lb.	.04¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¼	—
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	3.50	—
Sulfocyanide CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).			
Tetraborate (see Borax).			
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.03½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04½	—
Thiocyanate, CP, dms	lb.	.55	.65
tech., anhyd., 1 ton lots or more, works	lb.	.317	—
less than ton lots, works	lb.	.337	—
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls	lb.	.12½	—
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).			
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.10½	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.10¾	—
1-ton or less, works	lb.	.11	—
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l., or t.l.	lb.	.38	—
t.c.l.	lb.	42	—
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.37½	—
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E	lb.	.39½	—
50 lb dms., c.l., frt. alld E.	lb.	.38	—
t.c.l., frt. adjusted E	lb.	40	—
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.44	—
t.c.l. frt. adjusted E	lb.	46	—
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.			
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.87½	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	8.27½	8.87½
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.65	—
t.c.l. works	100 lbs.	9.40	9.80
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.05	—
t.c.l. works	100 lbs.	9.80	10.40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E	lb.	2.15	—
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald	lb.	.23	—
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).			
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½	—
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works	lb.	.28	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.30	—
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald	gal.	.31	.34
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).			
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.32	—
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.34	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.37	.39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.33	—
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.35	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.38	.40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
1 to 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.25	.26
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.38	.39
soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24¼	—
ton lots, works	lb.	.25	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.25¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23¼	—
reg. 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
ton lots, works	lb.	.16¾	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15	—
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur.	ton.	59.00	—
protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
mechanically refd., bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.066	—
Sparteine sulfate, cns	oz.	.80	.85
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls	lb.	.75	—
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works	lb.	.01¾	—
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.05½	—
Squill, white, bls	lb.	.16	.18
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.17	.20
St. John's bread, edible, bls	lb.	.13	.15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.781	.791
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E	lb.	1.00	1.01
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.903	1.171
hydrous, cryst., dms., works.	lb.	.79	.80
Sulfate, dms., works	lb.	.958	.978
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs.	7.17	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.32	—
powd., paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.29	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.44	—
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.			
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
Maine, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07¼	Nom.
ex whse, N. Y.	lb.	.08½	.09¼
Rice, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.15½	.16
Wheat, bgs	lb.	.08½	.09
Star root (see Helonias root).			
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).			
Stavesacre seed, bgs	lb.	.60	.61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine).			
Stramonium leaves, bgs.	lb.	.18	.20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk,	gram.	.07	.0745
Stronium bromide, NF, cns., dms.	lb.	.75	.83
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works	lb.	.35	—
1-ton lots, works	lb.	.37	—
tech., dms., works	lb.	.19	—
Chromate, bbls., works	lb.	.46	—
Iodide, pars, 25-lb. lots	lb.	3.[illegible]	—
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	12.00	—
Salicylate, NF, dms	lb.	1.78	—
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	56.70	-66.15
Strophanthin, K., bots.	oz.	25.00	-25.50
G. (see Ouabain, USP).			
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs	lb.	3.50	- 3.75
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	1.10	—
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	1.14	—
Sulfate, USP, cryst., cns., 25-oz. lots	oz.	.96	—
powd., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.85	—
Styrax, USP. cs	lb.	.78	.80
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.22½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20½	—
Styrene, synthetic rubber grade, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16½	—
Styrolyl acetate, bots	lb.	1.45	1.70
Sucrose, crude, bgs., dlvd., N. Y.	lb.	.0555	—
refd., white, bgs., refy., E	lb.	.0855	—
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.76	—
Sugar (see Sucrose, crude, refined).			
Sulfabenzamide, dms	lb.	4.00	4.50
Sodium, dms	lb.	4.10	4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms	lb.	4.00	4.20
Sodium, fib. dms	lb.	5.00	5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms	lb.	10.60	-11.10
powd., dms	lb.	10.25	-10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	11.25	-11.75
microcrystals, dms.	lb.	11.60	-12.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP dms	lb.	2.50	—
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals.	lb.	10.65	-11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms.,	lb.	11.25	-11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms.,	lb.	8.90	9.40
powd., dms	lb.	8.50	9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP 30-80 mesh., dms	lb.	1.40	1.60
microcrystals, dms	lb.	1.70	1.90
powd., dms	lb.	1.30	1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms	lb.	6.40	6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF powd., bots., tins.	lb.	7.00	7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms	lb.	7.50	8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, microcrystals, dms	lb.	2.85	3.00
powd., dms	lb.	2.50	2.65
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	2.75	2.90
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.30	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.05	—
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.20	—
bbls. mines	100 lbs.	2.65	—
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract.	long-ton.	26.50	—
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports	long-ton.	28.00	-31.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port	long-ton.	28.00	—
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines.	100 lbs.	4.00	—
bbls.	100 lbs.	5.25	—
flour, light bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.60	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	4.50	—
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.30	—
rolls, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.85	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	4.40	—
salt block, bgs. mines	100 lbs.	3.50	—
virgin block, bbls., mines.	100 lbs.	3.45	—
rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.40	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.55	—
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs. mines	100 lbs.	2.50	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.65	—
refd., bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.25	—
bbls. mines	100 lbs.	4.30	—
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.70	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.85	—
10% pine tar, bgs., mines.	100 lbs.	3.90	—
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.04	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.04¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.03¾	—
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald	lb.	.10	.12
multi unit cars, works	lb.	.0535	—
tanks, works	lb.	.045	—
refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd.	lb.	.30	—
Monochloride, 55-gal., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.04	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.04¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.03¾	—
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock,	ton.	132.00	—
ground, bgs., ex-dock	ton.	127.00	—
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto. unit-ton		.88	.91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton		.88	.91
triple 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton		.98	—

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2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	1.18	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.25	—
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	1.24	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.29	—
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	33.00	-39.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	19.40	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	37.00	—

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Talc—dl-Tryptophane

Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 28.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 31.00 -36.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 31.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 34.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works ton 38.00 - —
tmp, Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton 20 00 25 00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd lb. .07⅜- —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd., lb. .07½- —
guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .09⅛- .09¼
No. 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .07⅛- —
special tanks, dlvd lb. .07⅜- —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l lb. .08¾- .09
50%, bbls., l.c.l lb. .09¾- .10¼
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk unit-ton. 4.25 - —
Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 5.50 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian bgs., ex whse lb. .08½- .10
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar, emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartarate).
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., fib. dms lb. .67½- .74
Terpineol, dms., l.c.l, dlvd. E lb. .20¾- —
extra, dms lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75
prime, dms lb. .55 - .70
Propionate, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .70 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .68 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).
USP 55 gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .62½- —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb. 12.50 -15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb. 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.25 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - —
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.30 - —
Theophylline, anyhd. or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. lar fib. dms kilo. 60.00 - —
ampule grade kilo. 62.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms. kilo. 62.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .72 - —
less tons lots lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fig. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots, kilo. 450.00 -500.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs lb. .19 - .22½
Spanish, bgs lb. .09 - —
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Metal (Straits) lb. .97½- —
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd.. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton. 120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y., c.l., ton 137.50 - —
5-ton lots ton 142.50 - —
ton lots ton 147.50 - —
rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27½- —
Milled titanium dioxide, $7.50 per ton higher.
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
high-tinting, dms., c.l. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. lb. .09½- —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .43¾- —
tanks, works lb. .39¾- —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots. kilo. 149.65 - —
Acetate kilo. 136.00 - —
d-a-Tocopherol acetate kilo. 185.00 - —
d-a-Tocopherol acid succinate kilo. 165.00 - —
o-Tolidine, base, paste, 100% basis, kgs lb. 1.35 - —
Dry, 100% basis, kgs lb. 1.40 - —
Hydrochloride, paste, 100% basis. lb. 1.35 - —
Tolu balsam, cns lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb. .70 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - .61
Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .32 - —
Chicago, dist gal. .32 - —
Cleveland dist. gal. .32 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .33½- —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point Md. gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Toluol, coaltar, petroleum, indust., 2°, tanks, works:—Albany, N.Y. gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River Ill. gal. .35 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
powd., fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.04 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .26 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .43 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .40 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, cms., c.l., works lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¼c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13¾- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34½- —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .34½- —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .45¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .46¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .43¾- —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .42½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dms., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21½- —
Prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works. kilo. 165.00 - —

Tungsten metal powd., 98.8%, dms., dlvd. lb. 4.50 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots. gram. .75 - .85
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. ton 120.00 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. E, ex whse. ton 140.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), dlvd., E. ton 105.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va. ton 126.00 - —
Urea-ammonia, liquor, C grade, tankcars, same basis ton 124.50 - —
37 grade tankcars, same basis, ton 153.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms. lb. 1.45 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls. lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb. 21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton 75.00 -76.00
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex-dock ton 58.00 - —
extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .08½- —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins. lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Mexican, cuts, tins. lb. 6.75 - 7.00
whole, tins lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Tahiti, cs. lb. 6.00 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots, lb. 6.50 - 6.75
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex lignin, dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
tankcars, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gal., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Chloride monomer, tanks, works, lb. .11 - .12
Ether, USP, anasthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals, bot. 1.12 - —
75 c.s. bot. 1.56 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.
Propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).

2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.40 - —
1 to 9 dms, works lb. 1.50 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.38 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19½- —
tasks, frt. ald. lb. .16½- —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in nat., vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 - .04¾
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - .05¼
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - .05¾
Vitamin A acetate, syn., crystalline, beads 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
liq., in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2, (see Riboflavin).
B_{12} complex natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_{12}, crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram. 245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram. 185.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver Calciferol, and Viosterol)
D_2, dry 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 42.50 - —
less than kilo lots kilo. 45.00 - —
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls. lb. 2.25 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
25-49-lb. lots, N. Y. or Chicago, lb. 2.05 - —
5-24-lb. lots, cns., N. Y. or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —

Wattle bark, fair average, African, bales, ex dock ton 99.00 - —
merchantable, bales, ex dock ton 96.00 - —
extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls lb. .09¾- .10
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¾- —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax, amorph. (see Wax micro crystalline).
Bayberry, bgs lb. .45 - .47
Bees, crude, African, bgs. lb. .68 - .70
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .70 - .72
Central American, bgs. lb. .69 - .70
Chilian, bgs. lb. .70 - .72
refd., USP, bleached, white bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .80 - .82
slabs, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .79 - .81
yellow bricks, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .73 - .75
slabs, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .72 - .74
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .54 - .56
refd., bgs. lb. .57 - .59
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 4c per lb. higher, 80 mesh, 7c.; 100-200 mesh 8c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. .67 Nom.
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .74 Nom.
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 - .81
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .69 - .70
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .78 - .79
tech., bgs., ton lots lb. .72 - .73
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .70 - .72
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .78 - .79
yellow No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.24 - 1.23
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.26 - 1.27
Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, cs lb. .47 - .48
Microcrystalline, 170-175° F., m.p., ASTM, penertation 15-20 ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works. lb. .14 - .15
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .15 - .16
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- .13½
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .13½- .14½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - .26
smaller lots, group 3, works lb. .26 - .27
180°-185° F., m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11; amber, ctns., 20,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .17 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .18 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .16½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .29 - —

Wax, microcrystalline, 100°-195° F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .21½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .19½- —
white, ctns, 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .35½- —
Montan, dom., refd., bgs lb. .27 Nom.
imp., crude, Bohemian bgs lb. No prices.
German bgs lb No prices.
Ouricury, refd., pure, bgs. lb. .80 - .82
tech., bgs lb. .74 - .76
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb., .30 - .33
cakes cs. lb. .31 .34
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, 80 lbs. ctns., works lb. .65 - .75
spot lb. 6¼- .72¼
White lead (see Lead, White).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP powd., dms., lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .18 - .19
rossed, bls lb. .19 .22
Witch hazel, bark, bls lb. .16 - .17
leaves, bls lb. .20 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton 39 50 - —
l.c.l. ex whse ton 56 00 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton 27 00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 44 00 - —
Woolfat, crude (see Degras), USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs. lb. .20 - .23
Levant, bgs. lb. 4.25 - 4.50

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
56°-58° C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
45°-47° C., dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
Fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
dry at or below 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.11 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.14 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —

—Continued on page 48

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Credit Study Needed

Realists, optimists, opportunists—and here and there a pessimist—are airing their views on the today, tomorrow, next month—and next year—of the national economy—meaning business—all being especially concerned with the overall credit situation and what is being or should be done about it. An interesting slant has been given to the points from which the picture is being viewed by the raising of credit interest rates, the differences between the Treasury Department and the reserve agencies on that matter, and the President's coming out on the Federal Reserve Board side.

The realists who can recall the credit conditions prevailing at this time of the year in 1929 are of the opinion that there is a disturbing similarity today. They admit that conditions are not now what they were then: they know that the credit bubble which burst in that year was one of stockbrokers' loans—and the bust started in the stock markets. They know that today's bubble is in all major areas of general consumer practices — and the bust would come all over the place.

There is, therefore, more than a trace of significance in the growing talk that tomorrow must see a further slowing down and the next month must bring some measure of turndown if there is not to be a breakdown—about two weeks after the election in November. It is informative to note that the Committee for Economic Development is planning an intensive study of inflationary trends—the first since 1946. There is additional significance in the advocating of a broad congressional study of credit-control problems in a New York University bulletin titled "A New Approach to Credit Control" by economists who declare that the Federal Reserve facilities are not adequate.

Realistic economists do not subscribe to the opinion that the increase in credit rates is inflationary, even though prices are being raised—in areas not affected by the rate boost. They know that "inflation" covers a lot of things; that, while it may cost more to get money for desired buying now, the price of what it is desired to buy at any time on credit always goes up as the means of paying are eased.

The opportunists—they make their money in large part out of the errors of judgment on the part of others—are fighting the attempts to reduce errors in credit. They argue that the consumer credit situation is sound, basing that opinion on the ration of the total owed to the volume and value of general production—a most misleading confusing of cause and effect. Data available on the ratio of credit debts to individual incomes are far from adequate as a source of useful information.

The raising of interest rates for credit and on savings, now well under way in both areas, is facing the problem of credit control and why it is needed. It is not dodging it. There is still too much dodging—and dodging such a potentially detrimental reality can be dangerous.

New Government-Control Slant

There is enough food for serious thinking on the part of all business leaders in the recent staff report to a so-called "antitrust" group of the United States Senate to keep them busy all summer—and to give many of them mental indigestion. The report is the one which pronounced this country's largest automotive concern to be too big in size, too big in variety of interests, and especially too big in profit-making.

A number of reasons can be adduced to show the difficulty of dealing with that report in terms of business significance from any angle, especially that of government relations. Perhaps the biggest of such reasons derives from the impossibility of assessing the report in terms of immediate reference or of possible portent. It certainly is something more than another push for greater or otherwise different activity along antitrust lines by the Department of Justice. It spreads far beyond the common type of politicomics, even under the pressures of an approaching top-echelon national election. It presents more than a little suggestion of a purpose to bring all business under a system of governmental regulation of the nature of that now applying to various segments of public, or near-public, utilities. Whether the move has any motive-deriving relationship to the recent hassle in the natural gas segment is one of the many things about it which can be interpreted into almost anything.

Those who have heard able leaders in the business world urge in recent months that more consideration be given to the consumer in the adoption and application of corporation policies and practices may sense some pressure of public sentiment behind the "big business" report. Because its author is not a political aspirant, any response in that category cannot be classed as politicomic angling for votes. The existence of a fairly large measure of public sentiment deriving from the amount of publicity given this year to reports of corporations' net earnings having increased several times as much as the totals of their sales should be evident to all business executives whose public relations setup has properly located listening posts and adequate incoming facilities. Through such a channel it must have been learned that there was a readily discernible feeling on the part of a goodly segment of the public that another large automotive concern which donated several hundred millions of dollars to the promotion of education would have done a better service for the public if it had charged that much less for its cars. Such an assessing of public service is, of course, in keeping with the self-centered concept of the profit motive—"What do I get out of it?"

Business leaders in every segment of industry must study the "big business" contribution to the congressional concept of the relations of government and private enterprise. Its four conclusions particularly demand profound analysis, especially with relation to the extent of their factual foundation. The report is aimed at the legislative and judicial application of some sort of governmental control of the size, the scope, and the earnings of a business enterprise, no one of which is, of itself, in any way detrimental to the public welfare or the national economy.

There is today far too much of an inclination in numerous segments of business to turn to government for some sort of help. It is a natural consequence that government gets all sorts of ideas on what it should do to help—even where no help is sought or desired. So, it is not wise to assume that the report to the senate hunters of trusts and out-size businesses will be nothing more than the blowing off of a brainstorm. Every businessman should ask his congressional representatives to come full and clear with what they think the report is all about. And he should tell them exactly what he thinks in the matter with respect of all that the apparent motive and idea could and would mean if developed into a policy. As it stands, it presents a strong, convincing argument for the early actual doing of something in the direction pointed by recent studies and findings with reference to the federal antitrust policy as a whole. That the need in that direction is imperative has become disturbingly clear.

Washington Talks It Over

FTC Is Dealt Another Blow by Chicago Court of Appeals As Indiana Standard "Good Faith" Defense Holds Firm.

By Ralph L. Cherry

Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

A recent decision of the seventh circuit court of appeals at Chicago has touched off new demands in congress for action to take away the rights of sellers to plead "good faith" defense for discriminating in prices among their customers. The circuit again handed the Federal Trade Commission a defeat in its efforts to have Standard Oil Company of Indiana adjudged guilty of violating the Robinson-Patman act.

This case dates back to sixteen years ago, when FTC first brought charges against Standard that it had discriminated in prices among its customers in Detroit in violation of the Robinson Patman act. The company pleaded that its discriminations were in "good faith" to meet a lower price quoted by one of its competitors. The company contended that the good faith plea was allowable by law, and after the case wound its way through the courts, the supreme court agreed with Standard.

Undaunted, the FTC went back again and charged that even if Standard has the right to plead good faith, it had not substantiated the fact that its discrimination was in good faith to meet a competitor's lower charges. This is where the FTC got its second setback. The seventh circuit court declared flatly that Standard had "firmly established" its defense of "meeting competition in good faith."

In the light of this decision, and without waiting to see whether FTC will appeal to the supreme court, Rep. Wright Patman of Texas, co-author of the anti-price discrimination law, has demanded of the house judiciary committee that it promptly report his bill, HR 11, to outlaw the good faith defense on all occasions. He contends that the clause is being abused by industry and the FTC is doing practically nothing to stop it.

The chances of congress acting on it are remote.

Exhibition of Chemical Progress

A second series of exhibits in the field of chemistry and synthetics is being displayed to visitors to the Department of Commerce by the Patent Office to show the technological advances made through the stimulation and encouragement afforded by the American patent system. Last year's display was so successful that it was decided to repeat it this year with only the exhibits and exhibitors changed.

Nineteen leading American companies are showing the products of their research. Many demonstrate the developmental stages of their products from early experiments to present-day materials and products which have become familiar to the average American family.

Among the exhibits are a demonstration of the effectiveness of fire resistant materials, an animated presentation of the conversion of basic chemicals into well-known consumer products, step-by-step illustrations of common products from their early crude forms to the present streamlined models, unusual uses for synthetic industrial tapes, and a demonstration of synthetic fiber development from raw materials.

Renegotiation Act Future

The question whether the renegotiation act enacted in 1951 is to be extended again by congress still remains to be decided. Currently, the law, passed originally to meet the situation created by the Korean emergency when every effort was bent towards getting materials on order regardless of cost, is due to expire next December 31, but there are no assurances that this will be the case. The matter is being studied by the joint congressional committee on internal revenue taxation.

In the event it is recommended that the law be continued in operation, Republican members of the house small business committee will have some recommendations to make as to how it should be changed to aid small business. They think the law should be rewritten to encourage subcontracting and to expand the government procurement base by providing incentives to small and independent businesses.

The group is proposing that proportionately higher profit allowances be granted to contractors who subcontract in order to effect reductions in the net cost of total production and that any contract or subcontract be automatically excluded from renegotiation which has been awarded to the lowest of three or more responsive bidders. A third amendment would exclude all contracts under $1 million from renegotiation. The law now only excludes contracts of $500,000 or less.

Banks and the Farm Problem

A clearer picture of the role played by the banks in alleviating the present farm problem is to be developed by the Federal Reserve System in a survey which it plans to make in cooperation with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the American Bankers Association.

The results should prove particularly interesting to fertilizer manufacturers who appear to be feeling the effects of a tightening up of farm credit.

The proposed schedule of the survey, in addition to quantitative data on farm loans, will provide information on size and type of farms involved, the tenure, age, net worth, and full or part-time operation of the borrower.

It will also provide information as to the original amount of loans, outstanding balances, interest rate, whether short, intermediate or long-term credit, method of payment, renewals, type of security, purpose, and whether the loan is on a participating basis with another bank.

Such information will be helpful in analyzing the current credit situation intelligently since banks provide about half of the non-real estate farm loans (including merchant credit to farmers) and about 15 percent of the farm real estate loans. It can also be used by a number of organizations as a basis for assaying the role of bank credit to agriculture in a period of diminishing farm income and expanding farm debt.

PHS Will Check Vaccine

Surgeon General Scheele has reconsidered plans to discontinue test-checking the Salk polio vaccine of one of the producers before it is released to the public, and is going to continue the checking at least through the summer. His plans to end this procedure was first reported in these columns April 30.

There are two reasons for his change of mind:—(1) After considering the matter again, it was decided that the better policy would be to wait until the polio season is over before making such a change in procedure; and (2) for competitive reasons it was felt that it would be better not to act until other manufacturers reached a stage of perfection in operation that would warrant their product also being excluded at the same time.

Except for the strong protest from Michigan, Dr. Scheele heard virtually no objections to his plan to discontinue the test checking procedure. In fact, most of the state public health officers said that they were willing to accept Dr. Scheele's judgment on the need for continuing the test checking, but for other reasons, as noted above, he decided to hold it off for a while.

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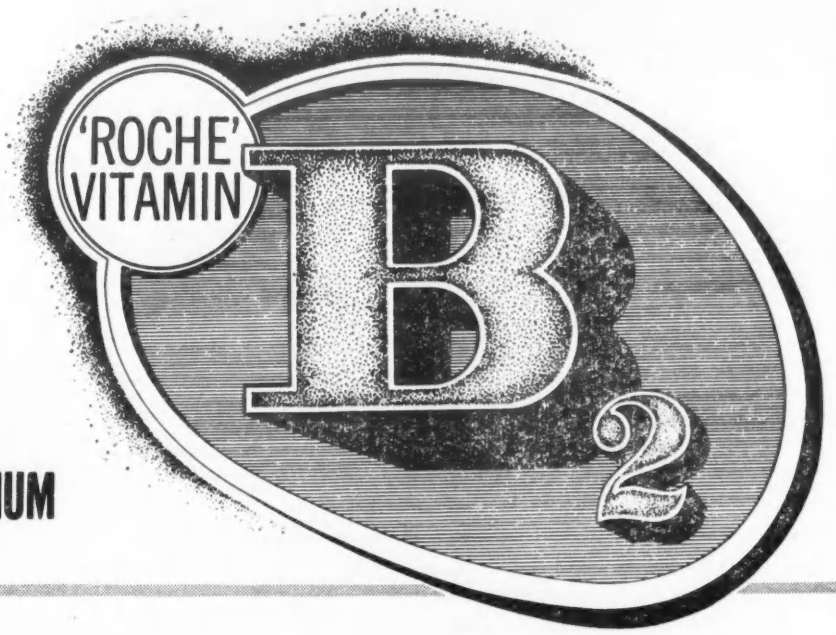

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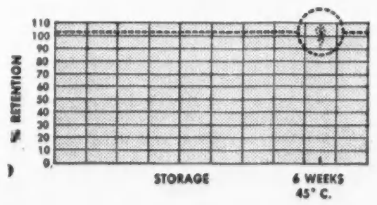

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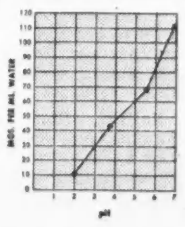

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Heavy Chemicals

The copper market continued unsettled last week, as producers clung to their forty-six-cent posted price, while custom smelters hovered at the forty-five-cent level. The world market continued weaker than the domestic, and the pricing situation remained clouded. Copper sulfate output was up considerably in March above February levels, but end-of-month inventories in the hands of producers showed a decline.

Steel production showed a drop of roughly four percent from previous weeks. Nonetheless, demand for mineral acids and other chemicals used in steel treatment and manufacture held up very well.

The fertilizer industry continued to be the one sore spot for a good many basic chemicals. Apparently, delay on the part of farmers owing to government farm policies held a lot of consumers off the market, according to farm chemical trade sources.

The alkalies and chlorine continued to move in good volume, although it was noted that such materials as soda ash and calcium chloride had suffered normal seasonal letdowns.

Chlorine demand continued strong, and producers were thankful that inquiry for caustic soda was also holding up well.

Sodium sulfate stocks were believed to be decreasing, owing to strong demand from the paper industry, which has been operating at above 100 percent of capacity for the past several weeks.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended May 11 at 102.0 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 103.1 percent for the previous week and 98.6 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acid, Chromic — Business was judged somewhat slower than during the previous quarter, owing to the fall-off in auto output. Other plating interests maintained steady request, however.

Acid, Hydrochloric — Consuming interest was well maintained for steel, polyvinyl chloride, and other chemical applications. In the southeast and southwest, supplies tended to be on the sloppy side. This was due to heavy production of chlorinated hydrocarbons in those areas, and consequent large volume output of byproduct muriatic.

In the northeast and midwest, the supply position appeared to be in good balance. Neoprene was said to be using up a lot of acid in some sections, as well as steel pickling.

Acid, Hydrofluoric — Stainless steel, glass frosting, fluorinated hydrocarbons, and government demand were all active during the week. Supplies were in fairly close balance with takings.

Acid, Nitric — This acid was reported moving in good volume to all end uses. Steel, organic nitration, and government demand combined to keep the market active during the week.

Acid, Phosphoric — Food grade acid moved well to consumers. Producers were still somewhat disappointed over the lack of interest shown by the fertilizer industry, contrary to usual seasonal demands.

Acid Sulfuric—Steel, rayon, sulfonation, pigments, and other industrial uses maintained a strong market for this acid. The only weak spot appeared to be fertilizer manufacture.

While some pickup in interest for fertilizer has been shown, materials containing sulfur have long been known to be in lengthy supply.

Steel production dropped off considerably last week, to an estimated 2,375,000 tons, or 96.5 percent of capacity. Output for the previous week was 2,373,000 tons, or 96.4 percent of capacity, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Actual output by steel mills one year ago last week was 2,345,000 tons, or 97.2 percent of 1955 capacity.

Borax — Anhydrous borax remained in tight supply. Most grades were none too plentiful, according to producers. Demand held up well from all end uses. Prices held firm and unchanged.

Bromine — Quotations of long standing held without change. Material was reported moving out in reasonably good volume for halogenation. Supplies were able to take care of current demand.

Calcium Cloride — The market was relatively dormant. Demand for ice control was over, and producers looked forward to a buildup in interest for dust control during the summer.

Price Trends

Advanced

Reduced
Tin, 7½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 13, 1955
101.57	101.57	101.49	98.33

For Current Prices see Page 9

Chlorine — Producers agreed that they were maintaining a high rate of production in order to fill demand. Pesticides and other chlorinated organics, bleaching of paper and textiles, and water and sewage treatment demand was strong and active.

Some local tight spots in the supply position of chlorine were noted. However, it was believed that chlorine was in a better supply position than previously.

Copper Sulfate — Consumers continued to purchase material at a good rate regardless of current high prices. Producers indicated that buyers had accepted the fact that quotations on sulfate had had to be raised due to skyrocketing costs of copper metal.

Buyers and sellers alike kept a watchful eye on the copper market, which showed definite signs of weakness during the week.

Production of copper sulfate in March rose 22 percent over February, and, except for October, 1955, was the largest since April, 1953, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Output of sulfate in March totaled 7,368 tons gross weight, as against 6,016 tons for February and 2,548 tons in January.

Foreign trade data for March are not available. There were no imports in February and exports amounted to 2,953 tons.

End-of-month inventories declined to 2,748 tons at the end of March from 2,848 tons at the end of February despite the sharply increased production.

Soda Ash—Sellers noted a slight decline in sales over the past few weeks. It was felt that this situation reflected nothing more than the usual seasonal letdown prior to vacation and inventory-taking.

Glass demand was fairly well maintained, as buying interest for flat glass continued to feature that market. Inquiry for use in aluminum, paper and phosphate manufacture also was moderately active.

Soda, Caustic—Despite the fact that the tone of consuming industries in 1956 has been easier than in 1955, it was noted that most producers of alkalies reported record or near-record sales for the first quarter.

Rayon shipments have been reported lower since January 1. Nonetheless, caustic soda shipments have gone along in high volume, fortunately, producers report, about on a par with record chlorine output.

Sodium Bicarbonate—Demand for sodium bicarbonate was maintained at routine levels, with no outstanding developments having taken place for some time in this market.

Sodium Sulfate—Some producers reported that supplies were decreasing owing to the breakneck pace maintained by paper producers, who have been operating mills in excess of 100 percent of capacity.

A seller pointed out that within the last five years, glass manufacture has become an important outlet for saltcake, whereas previous to that, paper production was considered the only major end use.

During the past few years, however, it was pointed out that increasing amounts of saltcake have been used in flat glass production.

Sulfur—The domestic sulfur industry produced 476,313 long tons of native sulfur and 37,100 tons of recovered sulfur of a purity of 97 percent or greater during Feb-

Heavy Chemicals

ruary, according to reports of producers to the Bureau of Mines.

Producers' stocks of native sulfur decreased slightly from the previous month and at the end of February totaled 3,194,019 long tons.

The following figures represent production, shipments and stocks of sulfur of a purity of 97 percent or greater during specified periods in the United States, in tons.

Sulfur	February	January
Native production	476,313	531,330
Shipments	492,734	463,972
Sales*	498,444	496,378
Stocks†	3,194,019	3,216,150
Recovered production	37,100	40,900
Shipments	36,383	39,337
Sales*	36,728	40,101
Stocks†	121,438	121,066

* Calculated from production and change in stocks during the period.

† Producers' stocks at mines or plants, in transit, and in warehouse at end of period.

Nonferrous Metals

Copper — Producers continued to ask 46c. per pound for metal on the domestic market, although with general weakness abroad custom smelters were asking around 45c. per pound last week.

Foreign markets continued below the domestic asking price posted by producers for the second week in a row. This position follows a long period in which the 46c. price held by sellers here was considerably lower than world prices.

Selenium—Production of metallic selenium and compounds in February was 78,447 pounds of contained selenium, according to reports received from selenium producers by the Bureau of Mines.

The output was 7.1 percent greater than the January output of 73,239 pounds.

Tin—The market showed signs of regaining its earlier strength. Metal was priced at 97½c. per pound, spot, on Friday.

A spokesman for the tin industry indicated recently that with current government tin stockpiling policies, the United States now had enough tin to last for six years in case of national emergency.

Zinc—The following figures supplied by the American Zinc Institute, show production and stocks of zinc metal, in tons:—

Production	March	April
Special high grade	33,198	30,229
High grade	10,897	12,422
Intermediate	1,765	1,785
Prime western	45,818	44,221
Total	91,678	88,657
Stocks	**March**	**April**
Special high grade	7,574	12,420
High grade	2,671	4,760
Intermediate	1,047	1,030
Prime western	28,746	29,697
Total	40,038	47,907

Potash Deliveries

—*Continued from page 5*

Rico, and Hawaii consisted of 1,021,766 tons of potash salts equivalent to 599,643 tons of K_2O as compared to 626,630 tons K_2O in the first three months of 1955.

Muriate of potash predominated with 561,538 tons K_2O whereas 37,598 tons were delivered as sulfate of potash and sulfate of potash-magnesia, and 507 tons a manure salts.

Deliveries for chemical purposes totaled 55,317 tons of salts equivalent to 34,319 tons K_2O, an increase of 22 percent in salts and K_2O over the corresponding period a year earlier.

Exports to other than institute countries amounted to 37,356 tons of potash salts containing 22,618 tons K_2O, an increase of 17 percent in K_2O over 1955.

A breakdown of potash deliveries in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Puerto Rico and Hawaii during the first quarter of 1956 as compared to the same period last year follows in short tons of K_2O:

	1956	1955
Muriate	561,538	591,010
Manure salts	507	518
Sulfate and sulfate of potash-magnesia	37,598	35,102
Total agricultural	599,643	626,630
Chemical potash	34,319	28,191
Exports (other countries)	22,618	19,353
Grand total	656,580	674,174

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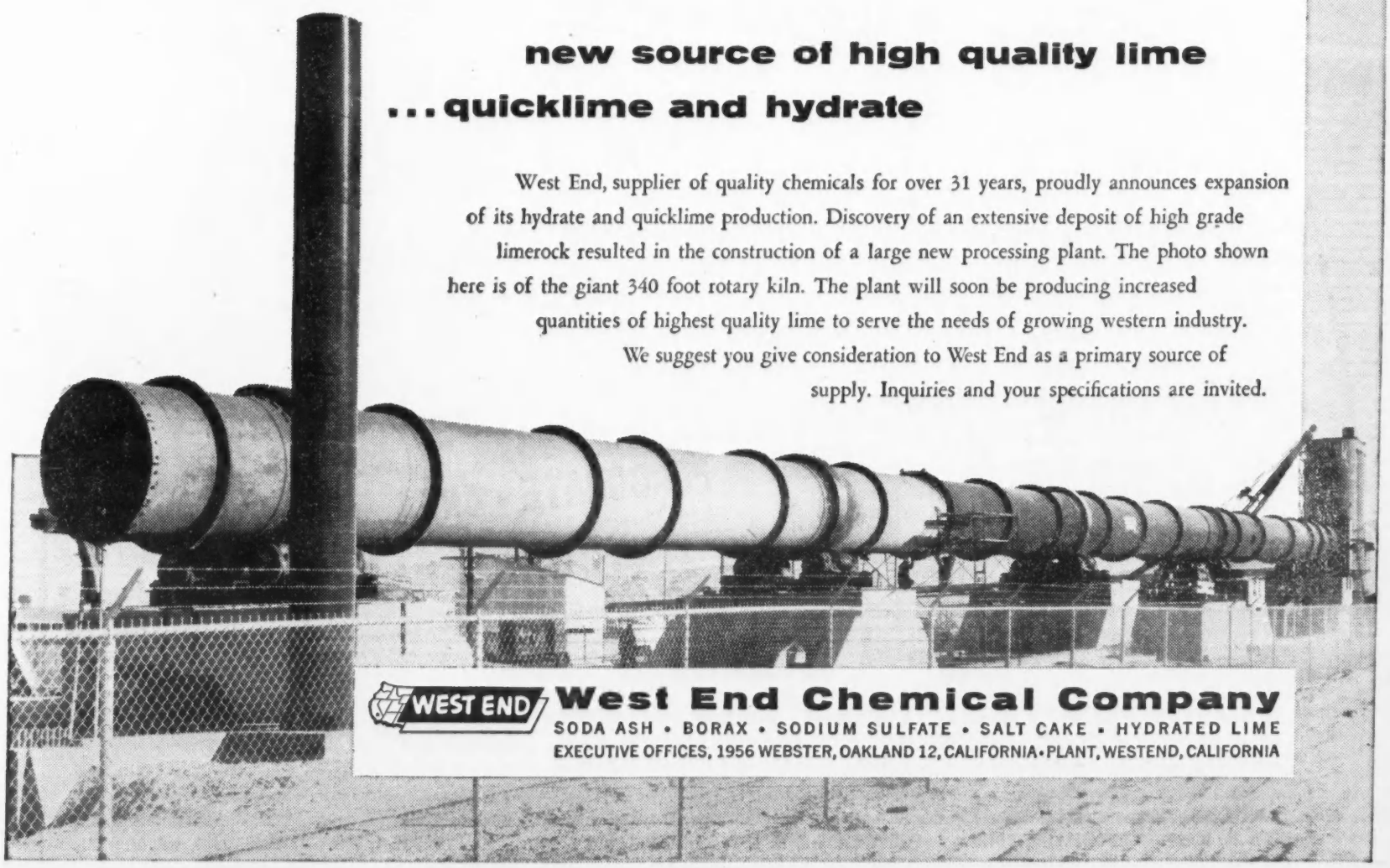

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Liquid Metals Symposium Highlights AIChE Parley

A symposium on liquid metals, conducted by Dr. C. F. Bonilla, of Columbia University, was one of the features of the four-day American Institute of Chemical Engineers' national meeting, held last week in New Orleans, La.

After a welcoming session the opening day, activities for the second day of the conference included a symposium entitled "Improving Communications," presided over by Dr. E. W. Kilgren.

Four technical papers were delivered, and plant tours were provided to Lion Oil Company, Pan Am Southern Corporation, Southern Cotton Oil Company, and southern regional research laboratory.

The third day of the meeting saw eleven technical papers. Dr. C. W. Humphreys, of Shell Chemical Corporation, conducted a symposium on "Foreign Chemical Developments and Their Effects on the U. S. Chemical Industry."

The symposium led by Dr. Bonilla climaxed the meeting. On the final day, nine speakers delivered a series of papers on recent chemical engineering research and development studies.

Metal & Thermit V.P., Mine Manager Are Chosen

H. D. McLeese has been elected a vice-president of Metal & Thermit Corporation, New York, Mr. McLeese, who was named general sales manager of Metal & Thermit in May, 1955, will continue in that capacity.

As vice-president, he will direct sales, market development and research and all advertising of products. He is also a vice-president of Metal & Thermit-United Chromium of Canada, Ltd.

The company also announced that Owen Richards has been named manager of its new mine and titanium ore dressing plant at Beaver Dam, Hanover County, Virginia.

Residue Tolerance Fixed

Residue tolerances were established last week for the chemical pesticide "Zineb" on several agricultural crops by the Food and Drug Administration. The order provides a tolerance of sixty parts per million for residues of the chemical on hops, seven parts per million on mushrooms, and one part per million on wheat. The agency also extended the tolerances for malathion to grapefruit, lemons, limes, oranges, tangerines, tangelos, and cumquats.

Girdler Company Elects Wood as New President

W. Roberts Wood has been elected President of Girdler Company, Louisville, Ky., a division of National Cylinder Gas Company.

Mr. Wood succeeds George O. Boomer, who has retired as Girdler's operating head. Mr. Boomer will continue as Chairman of the executive committee of National Cylinder Gas.

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Chemical Industry Ass'n To Hear Transport Talks

"New Developments in the Transportation of Chemicals" will be the subject of a panel discussion before the Chemical Industry Association, 5:30 p.m., May 24 at the Jager House, 1253 Lexington Avenue, New York.

Panelists will be Arthur E. Baylis, vice-president, New York Central System; Austin Sutherland, managing director, National Tank Truck Carriers, Inc., and G. E. Torrey, States Marine Lines.

Each speaker will discuss the relative advantages of transporting chemicals by rail, truck and water with emphasis upon latest developments in each method of transportation.

The meeting is open to all making mail reservations with Howard Sanders, Chemical & Engineering News, 2 Park avenue, New York. Cocktails will be served at 5:30 p.m. and dinner at 6:30 p.m.

Validity of Price

—*Continued from page 5*

percent cash discount is essentially important to them, it cannot be gainsaid that the substantially higher discounts or rebates reflected in the varying net purchase prices are even more important to them.

Requirements of Competition

"In order for a wholesaler or distributor of automotive parts to successfully compete, he must not only be in a position to meet or beat his competitors' prices, which respondent would have the commission use as the sole test here, but he must maintain a superior sales force, warehousing and delivery facilities, and advertising promotional activities, and in other ways be abel to present his product.

"Testimony by respondent's customers as to adherence in their trading territory to the suggested resale prices does not support respondent's exception to the examiner's finding that the effect of the respondent's different prices of commodities of like grade and quality to competing customers may be substantially to lessen competition."

The commission supported this ruling by quoting the Supreme Court of the United States ruling in the Corn Products Refining Company case as follows:—

" 'But it is asserted that there is no evidence that the allowances ever were reflected in the purchasers' resale prices. This argument loses sight of the statutory command. As we have said, the statute does not require that the discriminations must in fact have harmed competition, but only that there is a reasonable possibility that they 'may' have such an effect. We think that it was permissible for the commission to infer that these discriminatory allowances were a substantial threat to competition'."

Proprietary Unit

—*Continued from page 4*

strip him in manufacturing excellence and in scientific advance."

Mr. Clark, vice-president of Sterling Drug, Inc., called attention to the vast research expenditures by the industry today in developing more effective health products. Discussing the future, he said:

Relationships Deserve Re-Examination

"There are certain intra-industry relationships which deserve re-examination. The individual companies in the drug industry are each contributing to a number of cooperative activities—in research, in legislation, in public relations, in education and in other areas.

"This is not the place to evaluate these activities or to suggest new cooperative tasks looking to the attainment of definable and desirable objectives. It does occur to me, however, that the time is approaching, if it is not already upon us, when a full study of all areas of cooperation, as well as other areas where cooperation might be indicated, will have to be made."

More Drugs

—*Continued from page 4*

the future direction of the health profession by being alert to what is new.

"We must anticipate the future," he said, "whether it concerns the forecasting of disease, business trends or changing health practices. We must know the significance of our professional ethics as well as those of the groups with which we work."

New York public relations counsellor Thomas D. Yutzy pointed out that the public is demanding health information and that the pharmaceutical industry should make every effort to help science writers get factual and accurate data. He suggested that the scope and quality of pharmaceutical research should be the major theme of the story told.

Dr. Chester S. Keefer, Boston University professor of medicine, credited an aroused public for food and drug laws. "The public needs to be informed and their interest maintained in what all members of the health professions are doing for their benefit," he declared.

Zirconium Plant Engineers Are Announced by U.S.I.

U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company, a division of National Distillers Products Corporation, New York, has announced that Bechtel Corporation, San Francisco, Calif., has been named to engineer and construct U.S.I.'s new zirconium sponge plant.

Bechtel designed the Bureau of Mines' separation plant at Albany, Ore., which produced the first commercial quantities of pure zirconium for nuclear use.

Engineering and design work on the U.S.I. plant is already under way, and construction is scheduled to start at Ashtabula, O., by mid-summer.

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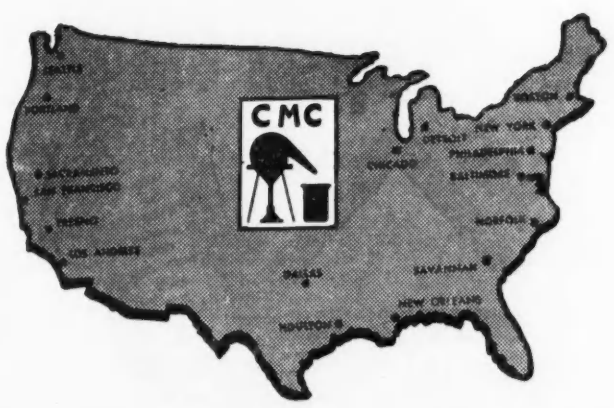

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Wage-Hour Rules Detailed by Official

—Continued from page 3

designated hazardous by the Secretary of Labor.

Except for the new minimum wage, the application of the law to employees in the drug and medicines industry remains the same as before enactment of the 1955 amendments.

Who Is Covered?

The federal wage-hour law continues to apply to employees who are engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce, except those who are specifically exempt.

Thus, the drug and medicines manufacturer has covered employees if he sells his products across state lines, or if he sells them to a customer who will ship them across state lines or use them in the production of other goods for shipment out of the state. The law's provisions apply not only to workers who make the drugs and medicines, but to employees in occupations closely related and directly essential to the production of such products for interstate commerce.

Nor may the employer overlook office employees, shipping workers, janitors, porters and other maintenance employees, and sales help, since they, too, are covered by the law.

Even though the employer does not ship his goods interstate commerce, either directly or indirectly, he may have some covered employees. The law will apply to employees who purchase or order materials from other states, or who unload, unpack, check or otherwise handle goods on receipt directly from outside the state, or maintain records on such interstate activities. Also covered are employees who regularly travel across state lines in the performance of their duties, or who in the course of their jobs, regularly make use of the instrumentalities of commerce such as the telephone, telegraph and mails for interstate communication.

Executive, Administrative,

Professional Exemptions

Most firms in the drug and medicine industry know the law provides a minimum wage and overtime pay exemption for employees engaged in bona fide executive, administrative, or professional capacities, or as outside salesmen, as defined in regulations, part 541, issued by the administrator of the Department of Labor's wage and hour public contracts divisions.

But employers should avoid the all-too-common fault of assuming employees are exempt because they have impressive job titles or are paid a good salary. Some firms, for instance, have made the mistake of considering employees with the title of "chemist" exempt, although as a matter of fact, the employees are not qualified for the professional exemption because they are engaged only in the making of routine chemical analyses.

To be exempt from the pay provisions, the individual's duties must meet a series of tests listed in the regulations.

Among the basic requirements for exemption are the following: (1) An executive employee's primary duty must be the management of the enterprise, or of a recognized department or subdivision; (2) an administrative employee must primarily perform office or nonmanual field work of substantial importance to the management or operation of the business; (3) a professional employee must primarily perform work requiring advanced knowledge in a field of science or learning, or perform creative work in an artistic field. Since the work of a professional must also be predominately intellectual and varied in character, the exemption would not be applicable to a chemist who only performs routine chemical analyses; (4) an outside salesman must be engaged to sell, away from his employer's place of business.

It is not necessary, however, that an employee spend every hour of his workweek in the specified duties. A 20 percent tolerance is allowed. For the executive, administrative or professional employee, the tolerance is measured by the time which he himself spends in a workweek in nonexempt activities. The time devoted to nonexempt work by outside salesmen may not exceed 20 percent of the hours worked in the workweek by nonexempt employees of the employer.

There are also salary tests for exemption of executive, administrative and professional employees, but not for outside salesmen. At the present time, in light of recent economic trends, changes in these salary levels are being considered. Should they be revised, the divisions will make a public announcement and the new tests will be published in the *Federal Register*. In the meantime, for exemption purposes salary tests remain as they were.

For the executive exemption, the employee must be paid on a salary basis of at least $55 a week (or $238.33 a month). For both administrative and professional employees, the test is $75 a week (or $325 a month) on a salary or fee basis. Also, for employees who are paid on a salary basis of at least $100 a week, there are shorter duties tests for exemption in each of the three categories of employment. These tests also are contained in the administrator's regulations, part 541.

Some Overtime Pay Problems

The federal wage-hour law does not require that an employee be paid each week. A manufacturer may make his wage and salary payments at other regular intervals, such as every two weeks, every half-month, or once a month. What the act does require is that both minimum wage and overtime pay be computed on the basis of hours worked each workweek, standing alone. Thus the employer cannot eliminate the obligation to pay overtime, or the minimum wage rate, by averaging the hours of work over two or more workweeks.

Before overtime pay can be computed it is necessary to determine the employee's regular rate, since the law requires payment for overtime hours at not less than one and one-half times the regular rate of pay. The regular rate is defined in the act to include all remuneration for employment, except certain statutory exclusions. It may be more than the minimum wage, but cannot be less. Should an employee's regular rate fall below the minimum, the employer must make up the difference and compute overtime pay on the basis of at least $1 an hour (as of March 1, 1956).

The divisions on occasion find employers in the industry who fail to compensate piece workers properly for their overtime hours. Overtime pay for piece workers may be figured on the regular rate determined by dividing the total piece-rate earnings for the workweek by the number of hours worked. The employee is entitled to payment of one-half this regular rate for each hour over the fortieth, in addition to his full piece-work earnings. There is also an alternative method. If the employer and employee agree to it in advance, the piece workers may be paid for work during overtime hours at one and one-half times the piece rates actually paid for the same work during non-overtime hours. Of course, such piece rates must be enough to yield the minimum wage.

Office employees and other salaried workers are sometimes found to be owed overtime compensation, as a result of the employer's having paid them a fixed salary no matter how many hours they have worked.

The computation of overtime pay when employees are paid a weekly salary for a fluctuating number of hours presents little difficulty. If the weekly salary is paid for whatever number of hours are worked in the week, the regular rate in a given week is determined by dividing the weekly salary by the number of hours worked in that workweek. In these circumstances, the regular rate will vary from week to week, but it must in no event be less than the statutory minimum. For each hour worked over forty in any workweek, the employee is entitled to half the regular rate for that week, in addition to his weekly salary.

If the salary is paid for a workweek of forty hours, the employee's regular rate is his salary divided by forty. For hours worked in excess of forty in a workweek, the employee is entitled to time and one-half that regular rate, in addition to the weekly salary.

If a salary is paid on other than a weekly basis, the weekly pay must ordinarily be determined in order to compute the regular rate and overtime pay. For instance, if the salary is paid for a half-month, multiply by twenty-four and divide the product by fifty-two to get the weekly equivalent. A monthly salary should be multiplied by twelve and the product divided by fifty-two.

Child Labor

The law sets a minimum age of sixteen for general employment and eighteen for work in jobs declared hazardous by the Secretary of Labor. Children of fourteen and fifteen years of age may be employed in a limited number of jobs, such as office and sales work, outside of school hours. It directly prohibits the employment of boys and girls below the minimum ages in interstate commerce, or in the production of goods for interstate commerce—including any closely related occupation or process directly essential to such pro-

Drug Legislation Marked By Smithsonian and FDA

The Smithsonian Institution and the Food and Drug Administration have opened a new exhibit commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the passage of the original food and drug act.

The exhibit, located in the Smithsonian's gallery of medical history, was opened at special ceremonies at the Institution by Dr. Leonard Carmichael, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; assistant Secretary Bradshaw Mintner, of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and Commisioner George P. Larrick, of the Food and Drug Administration.

duction. The law prohibits the shipment or delivery for shipment in interstate commerce by any producer, manufacturer, or dealer of any goods produced in establishments in or about which minors have been illegally employed within thirty days prior to removal of the goods.

Employers should especially note that among the jobs which have been declared hazardous are the occupations of motor-vehicle driver or helper, elevator operator, and jobs involving riding on freight elevators, unless the elevator is operated by an assigned operator.

Failure to comply with the child-labor provisions can result in penalties. Employers can protect themselves against unintentional violation of the child-labor provisions of the wage-hour law by requiring, and keeping on file, a certificate of age for each young employee. Age or employment certificates issued under state child-labor laws are accepted as proof of age in all states except Idaho, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Texas, where federal certificates are issued.

What Records Must Be Kept?

Under the federal wage-hour law, employers are required to keep records on wages, hours, and certain other specified items that most employers keep for their own information. No special form or order for the records is necessary.

The records that are to be maintained for employees exempt as bona fide executive, administrative or professional workers differ from those required for non-exempt employees.

Payroll records and certain other data must be kept for at least three years from date of entry. Supplementary records, such as time sheets and time cards, need be kept only two years. Employers may keep microfilm copies of their records, provided facilities are made available to inspect the film and the employer is prepared to make any transcription of the information contained on the film, if requested by the divisions.

Complete information of what data should be recorded is available in the divisions' record-keeping regulations, part 516.

Poster Must Be Displayed

Firms that have covered employees are required to display a poster where employees can readily see it. This poster, which briefly outlines the law's provisions, may be obtained from the divisions' nearest office.

It Pays to Know the Law

It is a sound dollars-and-cents proposition for every drug manufacturer to be sure that he is complying with the act. Most of those employers who have had to make unexpected payments of back wages to their employees have found themselves in this situation because they were not fully informed about the statutory requirements.

The federal wage-hour law provides three methods of recovering back pay due. (1) Employees may bring suit to recover back pay and liquidated damages equal in amount to the wages withheld, plus attorney's fees and court costs. (2) On the written request of employees, the Secretary of Labor may bring suit against employers to recover back wages. However, employees who consent to suit by the secretary on their behalf cannot recover statutory liquidated damages. (3) The divisions' administrator may supervise the payment of back wages for employees, under certain circumstances. The employee may not bring suit if he agreed to let the administrator supervise the backwage payments and has been paid in full.

Where to Obtain Information

The simplest way to avoid inadvertent violations of the fair labor standards act is to consult the Labor department's wage and hour and public contracts divisions on any doubts. Inquiries are answered by mail, telephone, or in person-to-person interviews, at any regional or field office. These offices also supply the divisions' publications free of charge. Regional offices are located in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Birmingham, Cleveland, Chicago, Kansas City, Dallas, San Francisco, and Nashville. There is at least one field office in almost every state.

Western N.Y. Salesmen Announce New Officers

The newly-formed Salesmen's Association of the Western New York Chemical Industry, at a recent meeting in Buffalo, N. Y., has elected George C. Kuehn, of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, president.

Donald D. Bradley, president of Commercial Chemicals, Inc., has been elected vice-president. Eugene L. Martinez, district sales manager for Dow Chemical Company, has been named treasurer.

Secretary of the organization is Clark S. Beardslee, vice-president of Chemical Sales Corporation.

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If iron is a problem (or sulfates, or anything else, for that matter) you can solve it—simply by ordering "Hooker White" muriatic acid.

One of the purest grades you can buy in volume, "Hooker White" contains only .0001% iron at most; only .003% sulfates; no free chlorine; no arsenic; only .0002% organic matter.

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To keep your production men happy, send today for our data sheet No. 720-B on muriatic acid. It contains time-saving dilution instructions for making up various acid strengths. And be sure to let us know if you'd like samples of "Hooker White" or Commercial Grade; just drop us a note on your letterhead.

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BFC Shakeup Announced; Would Streamline Services

Reorganization of the Bureau of Foreign commerce to provide greater efficiency and expedition in its work for industry was announced last week by Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks.

Reorganized to streamline its services in the fields of foreign trade, investment and travel, the bureau will have three major offices under the direction of Loring K. Macy. The offices are the Office of Economic Affairs, directed by Robert E. Simpson; the Office of Trade Promotion, directed by E. E. Schnellbacher; and the Office of Export Supply, directed by John C. Borton.

In addition to its present activities in providing data on foreign countries, the Office of Economic Affairs will have the responsibility of furnishing information on foreign utilities, transportation, insurance, and commercial intelligence reports to foreign businesses.

The Office of Trade Promotion will be responsible for activities in development of trade, travel and investment as well as foreign trade zone operations. The responsibilities of the Office of Export Supply of administering export controls remain unchanged.

Olin Mathieson Buys Land For Chemical Shipment Unit

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, has announced that arrangements have been completed for the purchase of a large tract of land at Brunswick, Ga., from Brunswick Pulp and Paper Company. The land purchased lies adjacent to the Brunswick paper mill and the Turtle River.

With this action, Olin Mathieson also announced its intention to proceed immediately with construction of equipment and facilities initially costing in excess of $1 million for rail and water movement of chlorine and caustic soda at Brunswick.

Rail and water movement of chlorine and caustic soda is expected to begin early in 1957. Pipelines for the direct delivery of chemicals to Brunswick Pulp and Paper Company's mill will be included in the construction, it was said.

Olin further indicated that engineering studies will be completed soon for the production at Brunswick of various chemicals required by the pulp and paper industry, in addition to chlorine and caustic soda.

Organic Chemicals Lab Operating at Lederle Unit

An organic chemicals "preparations laboratory," the first new facility constructed in the research integration program undertaken recently by American Cyanamid Company, has gone into operation at Lederle Laboratories, Pearl River, N. Y.

The laboratory has facilities to prepare various compounds which are not otherwise available in suitable quantities for research use.

All Cyanamid research is now organized within a research division to achieve maximum efficiency. New research groupings in Bound Brook, N. J., and Stamford, Conn., as well as at Pearl River are designed to permit the closest possible cooperation among related activities.

Research in the pharmaceutical and biological fields are being centralized at Pearl River. The new laboratory is part of the organic chemicals department, medicinal chemical research section.

Dow's Edgar C. Britton Will Receive Perkin Medal

Society of the Chemical Industry has announced that Edgar C. Britton, director of Edgar C. Britton Research Laboratory of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., will receive the 1956 Perkin medal of the society following a dinner in his honor at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, September 14.

Dr. Britton will be honored for his contributions to industrial organic chemical development, among which are work on synthesis of phenol, amino acids, including methionine, and contributions to the production of synthetic dyes, pharmaceuticals, synthetic rubber, silicones, and other chemicals.

Esso Standard Makes Poorman Vice-President

Glenn W. Poorman has been elected a vice-president of Esso Standard Oil Company, New York.

Mr. Poorman has been a director of Esso Standard since 1954 and was elected to the executive committee of the Esso board last fall. He continues as contact director for the company's supply and transportation groups.

Nat'l Aniline Appoints

Ross M. Sims has been appointed plant manager in charge of all operations of the Moundsville, W. Va., plant of National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York.

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Agricultural Chemicals

The $10 per ton reduction in the price of ammonium sulfate cokeoven production was made universal last week. Most of the makers of synthetic announced an identical price reduction, but at least one major producer was still deliberating up to press time. Nitrate of soda, urea, ammonium nitrate and other nitrogen products were unchanged. Producers of the other nitrogen fertilizer components said they intended to maintain current quotations in effect at least until the end of the fertilizer year.

The trade was divided as to the result of the reduction in sulfate prices. Some said it came too late in the season to accomplish anything much. Others said it would strengthen the competitive position of sulfate versus granulation fertilizers and would register gains for sulfate for top dressing and for direct application to such crops as cotton and sugar.

Pesticides generally were strong again last week. An acute shortage was reported in low-gamma BHC, which was increased one-twentieth of a cent per gamma unit-pound. There was abundant high-gamma material, but the switch of production emphasis to low-gamma material was expected to tighten up the market for high-gamma as well.

All but one of the larger producers of high-gamma BHC announced price increases equal to the increases in low-gamma material.

The higher prices for low gamma will take effect immediately in one case, at or on May 15 in all other instances. The increase in high gamma prices will be effective in all cases at or on May 15.

Fertilizers in general had another disappointing week. Potash producers who had predicted an upsurge of business in May reported no improvement. They were no longer looking for a trend reversal to compensate for poor business earlier in the season.

There were price increases in two other spots, but both reflected the speculative buoyancy of the grain market and higher meat prices. None of the firmness was attributable to the fertilizer trade.

Tankage in Chicago was up an additional 25 cents per unit-ton, matching the gain registered in the previous week.

Defluorinated phosphate, the 14½ and 17 percent grades, was increased $2 per ton, these increases effective immediately in some quarters and announced to become effective May 15 in others. A similar price increase for the 18 percent grade was expected June 1.

Animal proteins were still sluggish. Hoofmeal, in which there was very little interest, fell off 25 cents per unit-ton. Bonemeal was still quoted at $60 per ton, but the market was weak.

Price Trends

Advanced

BHC, low gamma content, $.0005 per gamma unit-lb.
Tankage, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton.

Reduced

Ammonium sulfate, cokeoven, $10 per ton.
Synthetic, $10 per ton.
Hoofmeal, 25c. pre unit-ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 13, 1955
109.40	110.04	110.12	110.79

For Current Prices see Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonium Nitrate—Generally poor conditions persisted. Production had built up heavy stocks. Trade was still fitful and disappointing for this time of year.

Ammonium Sulfate — There was unanimity among cokeoven producers in reducing their price $10 per ton to the new quotation of $32 per ton.

Synthetic producers matched the new price in most instances. In one case the question was still being debated, and the list price remained at $42. A spokesman for this company said the price would probably be reduced to $32 in this case also.

Reactions to the move varied.

One group believed the cokeoven producers had moved too late to achieve much saleswise in this fertilizer season.

Others said producers stood to make considerable gains in recovery of business lost to solutions in the switch to granulation fertilizers and in direct application to such crops as rice and sugar. Increased use of sulfate as top dressing was also anticipated.

Animal Proteins — There was no improvement here. Trade was slow generally.

Hoofmeal was off 25c. per unit-ton, down to $6.25, as buyers failed to show much interest. Bonemeal was still quoted at $60 but figured in a weak market at that figure.

Speculative strength in grains again drove the Chicago price on tankage up 25c. It was now $5.50 per unit-ton. None of the buoyancy was attributable to the fertilizer trade, which was poor.

Fishmeal and scrap were unchanged pricewise. Supply was very tight for quick shipment. Trap fishing in the Chesapeake was yielding only 20 percent of the catch reported at this time a year ago.

One bright spot was in the lively trade in fishmeal and scrap futures, which brought $133 and $129 per ton, respectively. The interest in futures gave promise of considerably improved demand when the new crop comes on the market a month hence.

Defluorinated Phosphate — A firmer tone in the feed market, reflecting the better prices for meat, was extended to intermediate feed grades of defluorinated phosphate last week.

Increases amounting to $2 per ton were posted by some producers for the 14½ percent phosphorus grade, the bag price rising from $48 to $50 per ton, and the 17 percent grade, up from $56 to $58 per ton in bags. In some cases, the increases were effective immediately, in others, May 15. The 18 percent grade, still quoted at $62.10 per ton, was expected to rise similarly June 1.

Prices for 13 percent material remained unchanged.

Potash—The position was disappointing last week. Producers had been counting on May sales to compensate much of the slack in trade earlier in the year. Instead, sales were still poor. Inventories were growing, and producers felt there wasn't much left to hope for in the balance of the current fertilizer year. Prices were unchanged and expected to stay at the current level.

Los Angeles Market

Demand was moderate to steady.
Calcium nitrate continued to move well.
Animal proteins in general were slow, but fishmeal was in fairly steady demand at $2.25 to $2.30 per unit of protein. Supply was available at about the right rate to maintain balance in the market.

Pesticides

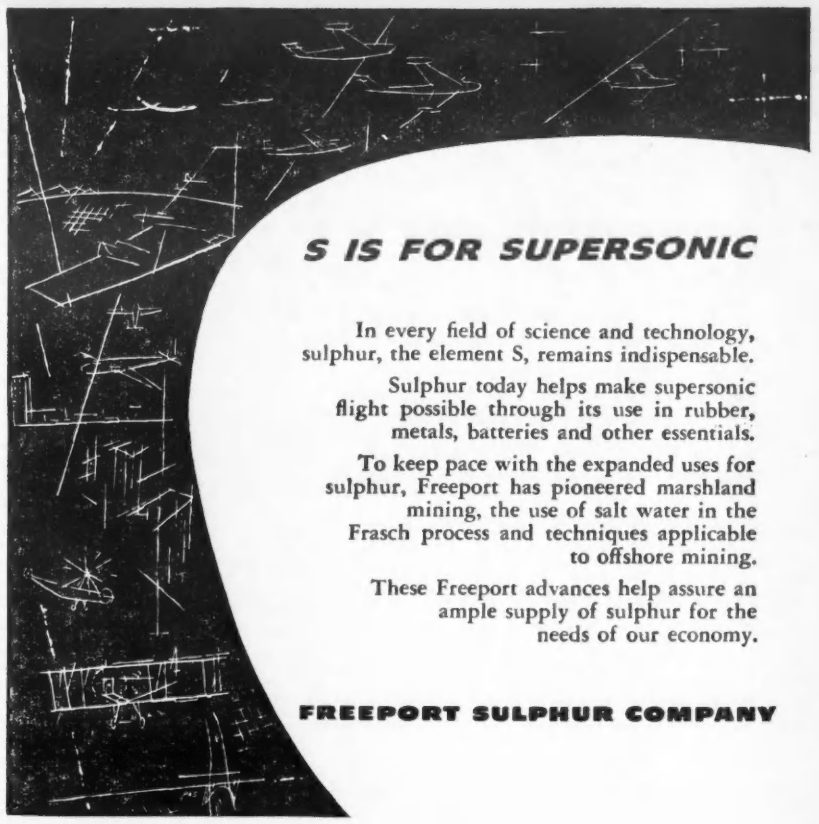
BHC—Major producers hiked prices of low-gamma material one-twentieth of a cent per gamma unit-pound as very heavy demand outran production. In one case the effective date was last week. In another, the producer expected to put new prices in effect about the middle of the month. In all other cases, May 15 was set as the effective date.

High-gamma grade was not as short as the low-gamma material, but producers expected the increased emphasis on production of low-gamma would tighten up the supply of high-gamma. Most producers increased the price of high-gamma by the same amount as low-gamma was increased, but one maker had not moved on this grade up to press time.

The increases will change prices of low-gamma from $.007 to $.0075 per gamma unit-pound in carlots and from $.0085 to $.009 per gamma unit-pound on smaller orders. Where high-gamma is revised, the changes will be from $.0075 to $.008 per gamma unit-pound on carlots and from $.009 to $.0095 per gamma unit-pound for less carlots.

DDT—Output was sold up 30 to 40 days ahead of production in some quarters, and material was being offered on basis of allocation. The market was firm.

Offers against tenders for 8,400,000 pounds for Pakistan, India and the Philippines drew offers totaling only about 6,000,000 pounds.



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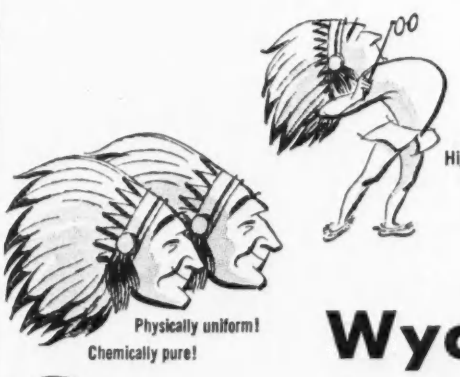
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Aliphatic Organics

The market retained its price stability last week with no changes reported. The concensus of opinion was that there would not be any significant changes in this group for the balance of the quarter. The overall high rate of production in many industries was characterized by the steady consumption rate for many of the large volume aliphatics. In this group were methanol, ethyl alcohol, glycerine and ethylene glycol. The production of butadiene from ethyl alcohol has resulted in an overall increase in the amount of ethanol used. The inability of manufacturers of petrochemical-based butadiene to keep up with requirements prompted the revival of butadiene from alcohol last year. How long this situation will continue was a matter for conjecture and subject to a number of factors. Meanwhile, supplies of ethanol were expected to suffice for other chemical needs while prices may be further advanced at a later date, according to a rumor heard in the trade.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 13, 1955
130.93	130.93	131.02	130.45

For Current Prices see Page 9

The lacquer solvents group of chemicals was reported to be enjoying a steady rate of inquiry. Although the production rate in the auto industry was lower than last year at this time, the undiminished output of large appliances and other items has accounted for a substantial amount of the overall total of lacquer materials consumed. There were no shortages reported in the ester solvents group and it was anticipated that current production capacity would be sufficient to meet any normal rise in consumption, if such should be the case.

The glycerine market was steady last week. The heavy rate of construction activity was reflected in the substantial demand for dynamite grade glycerine while the advent of summer was seen in a heavy demand for USP grade glycerine which goes into various cosmetic and skin preparations. Antifreeze manufacturers were running at a high rate of output with a resultant heavy demand seen for ethylene glycol. The steady rise in the number of cars on the road as well as intensification of advertising emphasizing the necessity to use "fresh" antifreeze every year was expected to boost consumption to a new high this year.

Acetophenone—Demand for this compound continues steady. Over the past several years, consumption of acetophenone has steadily risen and many promising outlets were said to be in the offing. Acetophenone has found its way into a number of antihistamines, vasoconstrictors, and other drugs. Its use on a commercial scale has been found in dyes, chemical intermediates, and corrosion inhibitors.

In addition, researchers report that it is finding use as a process solvent and that there are other solvent possibilities in coatings, vinyls, and vinyl-modified resin systems.

Tear gas is a big and established market for the ethyl benzene derivative.

Further lowering of current prices is expected to accelerate the rate of consumption. Its cost might explain some fields of application thus far untouched. One of these is synthetic resins, another is rubber. Resins made experimentally from acetophenone bear a similarity to the maleics, and in Germany compounds have been made based on acetophenone-formaldehyde and acetophenone-crotonaldehyde. Experimental rubber said to exhibit less heat buildup than GR-S was obtained from benzal acetophenone in government research conducted at the University of Akron.

While current production is largely from the two processes described, a third source is seen in the cumene method now utilized by several companies for the manufacture of phenol and acetone. Up to now none of them has made acetophenone in commercial quantities.

Alcohol—Demand for ethyl alcohol continues at a steady pace. Supplies were generally adequate to accommodate consumer requirements and expected to continue in the immediate future. Prices were firm.

The high rate of production which has been characteristic of the chemical industry this year was seen in he coninued heavy demand for ethanol, which is used, literally, in hundreds of processes as both a solvent and chemical intermediate.

Prospects for the future were reported to be excellent particularly in view of the current production of butandiene via alcohol, a process which came back into operation last year when demand for butadiene was sufficiently ahead of output from petrochemical sources as to make its production from alcohol economically warranted. How long this situation will continue was a matter for conjecture but it was noted with interest that a major producer of synthetic ethanol had expressed an interest in purchasing a government alcohol-from-butadiene plant. The major fermentation alcohol producer in this country has been operating such a plant on a lease basis since last year. Whether alcohol-derived butadiene production will continue hinges upon the overall amount of demand for butadiene and the relative ability of meeting this need solely with petrochemical-based butadiene.

Butyl Acetate—Consumption of this lacquer solvent was said to be running about on a par with the solvent group as a whole. Demand is steady while supplies are adequate to meet trade requirements. Prices were unchanged.

Ethylene Glycol—Demand for this antifreeze material continues to run at a brisk rate. About two-thirds of the antifreeze used is glycol-based, according to trade estimates and the percentage of the market was expected to grow as the number of motor vehicles increase. In addition to its use as an antifreeze compound, a promising new market for ethylene glycol is in the polyurethane plastic foams which may compete substantially with rubber latex for mattresses and other uses. The annual output of these plastics was expected to reach 100,000,000 pounds in a few years, according to some trade estimates.

Other substantial uses for the glycol were reported in dynamite manufacturing, cellophane and synthetic fibers. The latter is another market with almost unlimited potential, it has been stressed. With regard to increased use of ethylene glycol, manufacturers have aimed a big advertising campaign at the re-use of ethylene glycol from year-to-year. Advertising has been particularly slanted at service station owners to acquaint their customers of the fact that the rust inhibitors in glycol antifreeze compunds are used up in one driving season, thus necessitating the use of fresh, antifreeze in the following cold weather period.

Fusel Oil, Refined—Demand for refined fusel oil has been at a level somewhat below available output, in contrast to the situation which existed in this solvent in recent ears. Pricewise, the market was steady and not expected to change in the near future.

Glycerine—Demand for refined glycerine continued to move at a high level. The supply situation was generally considered to be stable and prices were firm. The crude market continued to exhibit weakness with consumer demand rated at a low level at present.

Hydrogen Peroxide—Military usage of hydrogen peroxide continues to grow. The rocket program as well as guided missiles all account for a substantial quantity of peroxide produced while its non-military uses continues at a steady rate. Non-military uses fall into four categories: textile bleaching, pulp and paper bleaching, manufacture of chemicals, miscellaneous uses.

Bleaching operations account for the major part of all industrial peroxide demand, 70-75% of the total; 60-65% goes into textile bleaching, 10-15% into pulp/paper processing, according to one trade source.

Biggest textile consumer of peroxide is cotton. In 1954, 85% of all textile mill bleaching of the fiber was done with hydrogen peroxide, consuming some 16,000,-

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Aliphatic Organics

000 pounds of the chemical. On the other hand, the amount of peroxide used for wool bleaching in the U. S. is relatively small.

The manufacture of chemicals, mostly organics, accounts for about the same quantity of peroxide as pulp and paper bleaching—about 15% of all industrial consumption. But this broad outlet is expected to grow rapidly in the years ahead. Epoxidized fats and oils, for example, are bound to increase in importance—because of their usefulness as plasticizers for resins.

Consumers in the miscellaneous category (now collectively taking 5-10% of the total nonmilitary peroxide) are sure to need bigger slices of the nation's supply, and are expected to further up their share of the market.

Lactose—Lactose continues abundant in supply, against a slow demand. These conditions tended to cause occasional highly competitive selling at less than list prices, and there were reports of fairly widespread shading. The usual differentials for less than carlot quantities prevailed on price lists, but rumors were that it was in the less than carlot brackets that some of the shading was being encountered.

Crude lactose at somewhat lower prices had been used a couple of years ago very extensively as a nutrient in penicillin culture. Some manufacturers of the antibiotic are still using it. However, much of this market has been lost to lower priced carbohydrates. Penicillin producers have long been hard pressed in a highly competitive market to cut costs whenever possible. Bulk penicillin prices have long bordered on the almost vanishing profit line, with the result that lower cost nutrients for culture work have been resorted to, including such materials as corn syrup, and in some cases, molasses.

Methanol—Consumption of this alcohol continues to run at a brisk pace. Pricewise, the market was very firm and expected to continue in the months to come. Supplies, while none too plentiful, were reportedly adequate to meet consumer requirements.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone—Demand for methyl ethyl ketone continues at a substantial rate. The supply remains none too plentiful but is said to be generally adequate to meet most consumer requirements. Prices are quite firm and expected to continue for the balance of the quarter. Beyond that, it was a matter for conjecture in view of the steady rise in manufacturing costs.

Consumption of MEK has increased appreciably in recent years. Some trade observers have attributed the expansion to the anticipated growth in the surface coating and vinyl resin industries, two of the principal users of MEK.

Surface coating manufacturers, for example, are stepping up their production to provide the increased requirements of the automotive and household appliance industries, MEK is also receiving increasing use as a chemical intermediate.

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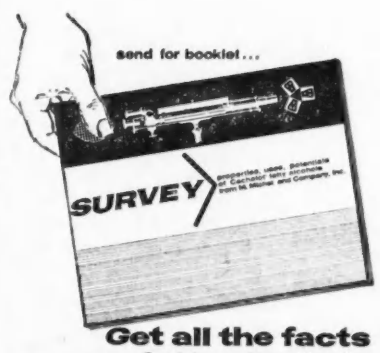

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Coal Chemicals

Benzol was bought up at a feverish pace last week as industry stocked a war chest against the possibility of a strike resulting from negotiations of labor in the steel community next month. The preliminary maneuvers on both sides in the steel contest were regarded as belligerent in the view of many trade sources dependent on the supply of benzol. Demand had already tightened up the market in most areas to the point where benzol was short. A strike against cokeoven production sources might be chaotic in this particular.

While the domestic market for benzol was thriving, imports — which amounted to 32 million gallons in 1955 —were increasing abruptly. Russian material was coming in at 4c. per gallon below the domestic market.

The price structure for US material remained firm, however, in view of the currently overpowering demand.

In the long view, business was distinctly off as a result of the automotive industry's production cutback.

The rubber industry was moving more slowly, making fewer tires, marking time till the molds for the new tire size should be ready. This amounted to an important reduction in outlets for aromatic chemicals.

Some trade sources predicted auto production, tire production and trade in the coal chemicals generally would pick up again in about two months and remain strong for the balance of the year. Others believed the situation in the automobile industry was more serious, that the market for new cars was glutted and that a longer and more costly readjustment of market balance was in the making.

One source remarked that the optimistic predictions so often heard recently were whistling in the dark.

Creosote continued to move better but could stand considerable more improvement.

Toluol continued weak.

Phenol was in good demand but wasn't being stocked very heavily for use in event of any labor trouble in steel. The red material formed in storage constituted relatively little of the demand for phenol.

Naphthalene, now in fairly good balance, furnished sufficient raw material for manufacture of phthalic anhydride, which in turn was in balance.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated steel production in the week ended May 13 would amount to 96.5 percent of theoretical capacity, equivalent to 2,375,000 tons of steel. This compared to production of 2,373,000 tons in the week previous, 2,483,000 tons in the comparable week a month ago and 2,345,000 tons in the corresponding week in 1955.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 13, 1955
115.01	115.01	115.01	114.68

For Current Prices see Page 9

Intermediates

Benzol—Heavy imports of Russian benzol were coming into the country for addition to towering stockpiles being built up in event of a steel strike next month. Conservative estimates had imports for 1956 figured at 40 million gallons, while other predictions put the figure at twice the 1955 import total of 32 million gallons.

Russian benzol was purchased at 32c. per gallon, 4c. below the prevailing domestic price.

Meantime, the domestic market was growing tighter. Consumption, in particular that through the styrene and phenol routes, remained very heavy. Buying of benzol was substantially heavier still. Intermediate consumers were hedging against the possibility of a stoppage in the steel industry.

Production was maintained at optimum in the circumstances. By-product cokeoven benzol was coming onto the market fast, and tar distillers were stressing benzol production.

Prices were unchanged, but several factors contributed to an irregular character. The import price was a softening influence. The ominous tone of preliminary pronouncements from both sides of the steel labor dispute and consequent hoarding were firming the market. The position of some companies on the side of high tariff and their refusal to go into the import market was another price bulwark.

Creosote—The better tone was generally evident last week. Evidently, the railroads were progressing steadily in the slow work of renovating the roadbeds.

The racing rate of steel production continued to load the market with more creosote than was being sold, however, and producers were actively seeking broader and deeper markets.

Prices were stable at the formerly quoted level.

Cresols — Demand continued strong. Supply was tight. The disparity between supply and demand for meta-para fractions was especially notable. Some sources reported ortho was short in spots, but it was in even balance in other areas.

Prices on all fractions, domestic and imported, remained unchanged.

The import market was altogether out of adjustment. Material in demand here was either not available at all or offered at prices far above the highest that any consumers bid.

Domestic production continued heavy, but this was another product whose position depended absolutely on maintenance of the precarious industrial peace at the steel mills.

Cresylic Acid — The market was very firm. Demand for the high-boiling grades continued strong. Low-boiling acid was acutely short. Production was pushed hard to keep up with the vigorous market.

The import market was poorly balanced to accommodate US demand. Some unwanted marginal grades were abundantly available. The more urgently demanded acids were withheld from the market except for occasional offers at completely unrealistic prices.

Tricresyl phosphate manufacture accounted for most of the recently added demand. Resins continued to draw heavily also.

Prices were firm at the higher quotations put into effect earlier this year.

Naphthalene — Material was abundant for the present. Continued high yields from the steel industry's cokeoven furnaces and the fulfillment of contracts for imports maintained supply enough for manufacture of phthalic anhydride and other uses. In some areas, the supply was slightly more than just enough.

Continued production of enough naphthalene hinged on labor negotiations in the steel industry beginning June 1. Demands that labor will make for double rate of pay for Sunday work and more liberal unemployment allotments were regarded with some misgiving. The preliminary maneuvers on both sides, in particular the official declarations filed in accordance with federal government provisos, were thought to augur some serious obstacles to rapport.

There remained about one cent per pound difference between the asked prices and bids for spot purchases on the import market. The still substantial volume of imports was due entirely to old contractual commitments.

Domestic prices were unchanged and on firm footing.

Phenol—This was the one major aromatic chemical product that was not be-

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending May 13 was as follows:—

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	924,427
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	39,362,713
Benzol	gals.	3,518,788
Coaltar	gals.	17,295,737
Creosote oil	gals.	670,955
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	3,742,440
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	13,419
Toluol	gals.	775,326
Xylol	gals.	223,652

Coal Chemicals

ing stocked in the war chest being built against the possibility of a steel strike next month. The bulk of the demand for phenol required the pure white form. Phenol that has been held in inventory a short time turns red. There is a market for the red phenol, but it is relatively small.

Producers were in a strong position for any eventuality. It has been estimated that as much as one-third of US production capacity has been idle and could be put to work on short notice. Raw materials would be available for some time even if steel manufacture were halted, since substantial inventories of benzol were being built up in preparation for a strike.

Demand was even in general and strong in spots.

Prices remained at the level established last October 1.

Picolines — All isomers continued to move briskly. The gamma isomer, not much in demand in the domestic market, was responding to very heavy export demand for use in drugs for the treatment of tuberculosis. The only reason its market in this country was not better was that g-picoline and other drugs had reduced the tuberculosis problem here to a small part of what it had been.

The mixed beta-gamma fraction was in strong demand domestically and moved to a fair export demand as well.

Prices, long unchanged, were firm.

Pyridine—This market was unimproved. Prices, which had been cut as far as costs would permit, gave the advantage in important market areas to substitutes. Supply was abundant. Prices were steady at the long familiar quotations and were not expected to change.

Toluol—The cutback in automotive production was doing damage here.

Industry people were divided as to what the future might be for toluol. Many held that any price reduction would be futile and would result only in selling the same quantity of toluol cheaper. Others thought a price adjustment might go a long way toward winning back the lost, once substantial volume of business done with manufacturers of paint and varnish.

Production continued heavy. Sales volume was unchanged. Again, the difference was accumulating in inventories.

Prices remained without change.

Xylol—Production was at capacity, and every gallon of xylol was spoken for before it appeared on the market. Xylol was very tight, and demand was still growing. Prices were firm.

Intermediates

Aniline Oil—Heavy buying of raw materials and production were reported in response to the goad of possible shutdown in the steel industry. Demand was very strong.

No price changes were reported.

Diphenylamine — Sales were reported in increasing volume, some movement being noted in tankcar quantities. Substantial new business was found in use as a catalyst in making phenolthiazine for explosives and dyes and for use in antioxidants used in the manufacture of rubber.

Currently, OPD was quoting the following prices:—

Flaked, refined, in bags, 31c. per pound in carlots, 33c. in smaller lots.

Fused, technical, 28c. per pound in tanklots; fused, refined, 29c. in tanklots.

b-Naphthol—The market was in fairly good tone last week.

Sales in moderate volume were reported for use in dyestuffs, as a pigment, and for use in manufacture of insecticides and wood preservatives. Producers were still trying to generate heavier demand, however.

There was abundant supply at prices first quoted late last fall.

Phthalic Anhydride—Demand was moderate. Trade was off a bit from the high level of activity of a few months ago, but producers expressed surprise that the time marking in Detroit had hurt business in phthalic so little.

The cutback in autos was felt, they conceded, but the effect was mild. Considerable strength was emanating from demand for paints via alkyd resins and to a lesser extent from demand for use in manufacture of polyesters.

Naphthalene was available in abundance, and phthalic producers were confident of continuing adequate supply on but one condition. That was the event that labor negotiations scheduled next month in the steel industry should be concluded amicably.

Phthalic prices, long unchanged, were considered firm.

Salicylic Acid—Trade was even livelier than it had been, and it had been vigorous. Very heavy demand for use in the manufacture of aspirin continued to astonish people in the trade. It seemed incredible that the market could absorb so much aspirin.

Methyl salicylate was taking up substantial quantities of acid output, perhaps 60 percent of the quantity going into manufacture of aspirin. Another major intermediate outlet was afforded via sodium salicylate.

Oil of Wintergreen, flavors, pharmaceuticals and a wide variety of lesser end uses added up to a considerable increment of demand.

Production was geared to satisfy output.

Prices were unchanged.

ICC Proposes Alterations In Chemical Shipment Rules

A number of proposed changes in the rules and regulations of Interstate Commerce Commission covering the transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles are contained in Notice No. 26 to Docket No. 3666 published in the Federal Register of May 5 by ICC.

Some of the changes are to clarify certain shipper responsibilities; provide for the use of multi-wall paper bags for transportation of nitrates; to provide for new types of closures, packaging and testing of containers of certain battery fluids; to provide specific loading requirements for nitrates in box cars; and to require venting arrangements for polyethylene carboys containing hydrogen peroxide solution in water.

Dow Names J. W. Britton To Agricultural Position

J. W. Britton has relinquished his duties as a departmental production manager in Dow Chemical Company's Midland Division, to devote full time to company-wide responsibilities as manager of agricultural chemicals. He had held the production post since 1944.

Succeeding Mr. Britton as departmental production manager is Ralph F. Prescott, who will also replace him as a member of the Midland Division operating board. Mr. Prescott has served as assistant production manager since 1949.

Interior Dep't Appoints

Appointment of Robert H. Lyddan as assistant director of the Geological Survey has been announced by acting Secretary of the Interior Clarence A. Davis. Mr. Lyddan has been regional engineer at the Atlantic regional office, topographic division, Arlington, Va., since July, 1955. Prior to that date he served as chief of the division's plans and coordination branch since 1947.

Koppers Chooses Gopel

Robert A. Gopel, formerly manager of sales personnel development of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been appointed assistant sales manager of American Aniline Products, Inc.

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Current Prices

—Continued from page 33

Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:—
Bethlehem Pa gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist gal. .35 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .34½ - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .27 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia dist gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute Ind gal .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32½ - —
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns. lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
260 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidine, AAA, bbls., dlvd lb. 2.10 - —
AAOT bbls., dlvd lb. 2.85 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd lb 3.15 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb 2.85 - —
Yellow cadmium selenide lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N.C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .33 - .33½
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½ higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex. 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; dlvd. Pac Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa, 10 g, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome lb. 2.25 - —
G pigment, bbls lb. 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .0205- .0345
pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¾ - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 5.58 - —
smaller lots lb 5.60 - —
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd lb. .27 - .27½
basic, dlvd lb. .31 - .32½
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. 40 - .42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin. oz. 4.30 - 4.50

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more lb. 38 - —
1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works lb. 40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 43 - —
Zinc acetate, NF VIII, dms lb. .53 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 27 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .192 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb 202 - —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
precipitated, powd., dms lb. .26 - —
soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.60 - —
Zinc chloride, tech., gran., fib. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.35 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .523 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .49 - .50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - .37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .13½ - —
New York lb. .14 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .24½ - —
10% Zn dms frt alld lb. .30 - —
Oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - —
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15⅞ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16⅛ - —
French process, coml., green seal, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
Oxide, French process, white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - —
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.
Phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms. lb. .39 - —
powd., dms lb. .42 - .49
Resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12½ - .14
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd E 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.
USP, gran., dms lb. .26 - —
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .2530- —
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.25 2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.75 - —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .26 - .41⅛
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works, lb. .03⅛ - —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅝ - —
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works, lb. .04 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .06½ - —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04⅝ - —
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works, lb. .04⅝ - —
500-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .07½ - —
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate, 13% com., ZrO., c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works lb. .23 - —
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.00 8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse lb. 4.50 7.00
Oxide, 92½-98%, white, grd., bbls, or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .44½ - —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works lb .45 - —
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .45½ - —
smaller lots, works, lb. .48 - —
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .59½ - —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60 - —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60½ - —
smaller lots, works, lb. .63 - —
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .35½ - —

Textile, Leather Chemicals

Excellent volume of trading was reported for most textile and leather chemicals last week. The bulk of business placed continued chiefly for prompt needs, while interest in forward requirements was still limited. Sold up production of potato starch in Maine stiffened the market there and quotations were lifted fractionally. Offers were scarce and quotations were more or less nominal. Brazilian tapioca flour was higher due to scarcity of stocks available for shipment. Sales were reported at higher prices for shipment as well as for stocks on the spot. Sharply prices were announced for technical egg albumin—9 cents per pound as a result of limited stocks and increased cost of production. Flake albumin remained unchanged and steady, while yolk was stronger and boosted 5 cents per pound. Other sizing materials were unchanged and well held.

Buying interest for tanning materials continued light and restricted to nearby shipment. Primary markets were steady and replacements maintained at former levels.

Shoe production in March was indicated at 55,134,000 pairs by the Census Bureau, 1.2 percent less than March last year. Only men's shoes and house slippers showed a gain over March 1955. Output of all types of footwear during the first quarter of 1956 was 9.5 percent larger than the same period last year. The average factory value per pair of shoes shipped in March was $3.67, an increase of 3.7 percent over March 1955, while first quarter shipments averaged $3.64 a pair compared with $3.58 in the same period of 1955.

Fiber consumption on the woolen and worsted systems in March was 11 percent below February and 6 percent above March last year, it was reported by the Census Bureau. Weekly average raw wool consumption in March was 8,750,000 pounds, (scoured basis), 10 percent below February and 10 percent above March 1955. Consumption of carpet class wool decreased 14 percent from February, but was 13 percent larger than March last year, while apparel class wool was 8 percent smaller than February and 9 percent above March 1955.

Price Trends

Advanced

Egg albumin, tech., 8c. per lb.
Yolk, 5c. per lb.
Potato starch, Maine, ½c. per lb.
Tapioca flour, Braz., 4/10c. per lb. spot, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 13, 1955
107.41	107.38	107.36	103.95

For Current Prices see Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates — Satisfactory volume of deliveries against current contracts continued to feature this market. All grades were in good request. Demand for actual needs also was quite active. Quotations were without change and steady.

Sodium Acetate—Good demand was reported for prompt requirements. Prices were maintained at former levels.

Sodium Hydrosulfite — Buying interest was quite active for prompt delivery. Deliveries against former contracts continued in good request. Market was steady and quotably unchanged.

Sulfonated Oils—Trading was quite active for nearby delivery. Prices were without change and firm, reflecting the higher cost of basic oils.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood—Demand was more active and up to good seasonal volume. Quotations were without change and held at 65c. to 80c. per pound, according to quantity. Supplies were adequate.

Corn Dextrin—Good demand was reported for prompt requirements. Market tone was steady with all grades maintained at former levels. Gum was quoted at $9.18 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis; light canary, $8.92; dark canary, $9.02, and white, $8.76, same basis. Less carlots commanded a premium of 15c. per 100 pounds.

Corn Starch—Consuming interest continued active for immediate and later requirements. Prices were unchanged and steady. Pearl was quoted at $7.17 per 100 pounds, carlots, paperbags, New York delivery and powder, $7.29, same basis. Smaller quantities were 15c. per 100 pounds higher. Visible corn supply was larger and increased 1,513,000 bushels to 59,875,000 bushels for the week ending May 4, against 31,877,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin — Technical grade was sharply higher—up 8c. per pound as a result of scarcity of stocks and increased cost of production. Prices were advanced to 98c. to $1 per pound spot, depending upon quantity. Flake was unchanged and steady at $2.04 to $2.06 per pound, and powder, $2.08 to $2.10 same basis. Business was fairly active, chiefly for actual requirements.

Egg Yolk—This market also was firmer, with quotations raised 5c. to $1.12 to $1.14 per pound, spot according to quantity. Consuming demand was quite active for immediate delivery.

Potato Starch—This market was stronger and quotations were raised ½c. per pound for shipment from Maine mills. Supplies in Maine were reported almost unavailable as production was limited and most grinders were sold ahead. In fact it was reported that some producers were over sold and might be unable to cover contracts. Carlots were merely nominal at 7¼c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, with light trading reported thereat. The local market remained unchanged, but firm at 8½c. to 9½c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity, with trading quite active. The Idaho market was firm at the recent advance. Carlots were maintained at 6c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills for delivery to all areas. The higher cost of domestic starch has brought out more interest in foreign material and some business was reported in Dutch starch at 7.90c. per pound, carlots, exdock, duty paid for prompt shipment.

Sago Flour—Demand was reported fairly active for actual needs. Prices were unchanged. Raw was quoted at 7c. to 7½c. per pound, and refined 8¼c. to 8¾c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Light available stocks of Brazilian flour further raised the cost of replacements. Prompt shipment was lifted to 6.8c. per pound, carlots, exdock, with sales thereat. Offers of new crop flour have not materialized as yet. Higher cost of replacements improved demand for spot stocks and caused prices to advance to 8½c. to 10c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Trading of late has been restricted to imported material as domestic production has practically ceased. Italian solid extract guaranteed 60 percent was quoted at 9⅛c. per pound, bags exdock, plus duty for prompt shipment and powdered, 70 percent at 10⅝c., same basis.

Cutch—This market remained steady at current quotations. Shipments were held at 8½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty.

Myrobalans—Conditions in this market remained steady, despite light buying interest for replacements. Quotations were unchanged. No. 1, assorted was quoted at $64 to $65 per ton, exdock; crushed, $79 to $80, and Bombay, $63 to $64, same basis.

Quebracho Extract — Consumers continued to restrict trading to nearby shipment. Volume of business was reported light. Prices were without change. Solid ordinary, guaranteed 63 percent tannin quoted at 11 21/32c. per pound, exdock, plus duty and clarified 64 percent at 12 23/64c. same basis.

Wattle—Trading lacked snap and limited to nearby shipment. All grades were quotably unchanged and steady. Fair average bark was quoted at $98 per ton, carlots, exdock and merchantable, $94 per ton, same basis. East African extract was held at 9⅞c. per pound and South African, 10c., carlots, exdock, plus duty.

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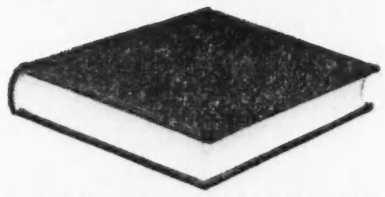

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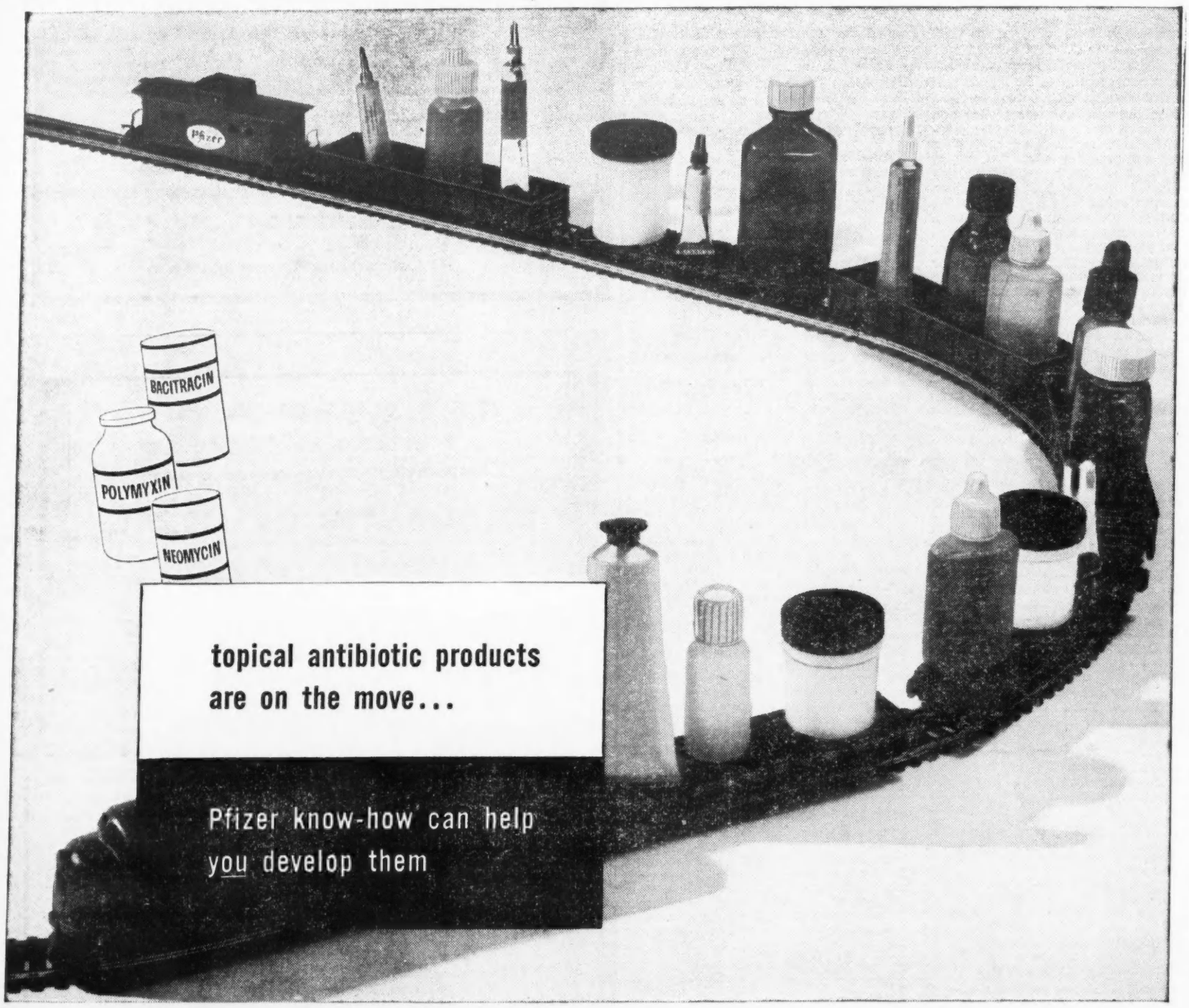

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Since last reported, reserpine prices have declined $1 per kilo. The market trend in this item has been sharply downward in the past few months and the recent announcement of the synthesis of reserpine which has been achieved via three different routes was expected to have some impact upon the market for the natural material. To date, all reserpine produced has been from a number of species of the rauwolfia plant, the serpentina variety having been first used as a starting material.

Whether the newly announced reserpine synthesis is commercially feasible at this stage of development was not known, nor was any accurate forecast of the length of time necessary to put synthetic reserpine on the market possible at the moment, it was pointed out. The latest price decline in reserpine alkaloid appeared to be a natural outgrowth of the competition in this item which became intensified this past year. Prices were currently one-fifth those in effect when reserpine was introduced less than two years ago.

Elsewhere in the market, prices were reported firm, for the most part, with seasonal influences felt in the demand for a number of compounds. The late spring has held back normal seasonal inquiry some three weeks, on the average, according to some observers in the trade. Consumption of chemicals, particularly those which are used in cosmetics, may be curtailed due to the unseasonable weather to date.

Inquiry for citric caid was said to be running at a sustained rate. The tartrates were moving at a brisk pace while the supply situation was holding up well in view of the high cost of raw materials and the willingness of European buyers to pay high prices in competition with domestic consumers for available material.

The overall outlook for the balance of this quarter was estimated to be bright in view of the relatively high level of national income, a factor which plays a vital part in determining the amount of buying of many so-called "luxury" items.

Chloral Hydrate—Demand for chloral hydrate was said to be routine. Supplies were ample to accommodate current needs and expected to continue. Prices were unchanged.

Citric Acid—The market in citric acid continues at a brisk rate. Seasonal demand in addition to a sustained year-round inquiry combined to push consumption to a high level. Supplies are ample to meet current requirements while prices are firm.

Cream of Tartar—Inquiry for this salt was reportedly moving at a steady pace. Supplies were adequate, on the whole, although not excessive. Prices were firm and expected to remain so in view of the high costs of raw materials and the virtual assurance that they will continue at strong levels in view of the sustained demand from both Epropean and American consumers.

Gelatin—Total production of gelatin in March amounted to 4,934,000 pounds according to the most recent report of the Bureau of the Census, compared to 4,774,000 pounds in February and 4,919,000 pounds in March, 1955.

Classified by type, production of edible gelatin aggregated 3,471,000 pounds in March compared to 3,340,000 pounds in February and 3,390,000 pounds during March, 1955. Production of technical gelatin was 189,000 pounds in March compared to 180,000 pounds in February and 232,000 pounds in March last year. Production of pharmaceutical gelatin in March totaled 468,000 pounds compared to 419,000 pounds in February and 381,000 pounds in March, 1955. Photographic gelatin output was 806,000 pounds in March compared to 835,000 pounds in February and 916,000 pounds in March, 1955.

Total shipments of gelatin aggregated 4,494,000 pounds during March compared to 4,672,000 pounds in February and 4,767,000 pounds in March last year. Classified by type shipments of edible gelatin were 3,293,000 pounds compared to 3,488,000 pounds in February and 3,325,000 pounds in March, 1955. Shipments of technical gelatin totaled 172,000 pounds in March compared to 149,000 pounds in February and 238,000 pounds in March, 1955. Shipments of pharmaceutical type amounted to 292,000 pounds in March compared to 425,000 pounds in February and 481,000 pounds in March last year while overall shipments of photo grade gelatin totaled 737,000 pounds in March this year compared to 610,000 pounds in February and 723,000 pounds in March, 1955.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 13, 1955
65.84	65.84	65.84	67.18

For Current Prices see Page 9

Guar Gum—Demand for guar gum was reported to be running at good levels. The recent unusually cold weather in Europe was reported to have ruined about one-half of the overall bean crop. Many large users of same switched to guar gum with the result that all guar gum plants were reportedly on an overtime production rate. Shipments were said to be "on the heels" of expanded production and seed prices have been "bid up," as a result of the heavy demand and the curtailed output of the beans.

Current prices on guar gum were reported to have been advanced 3½c. per pound on the technical grade and 4c. on the edible grade gum. The former was currently quoted at 35½c. in carloads while the latter was pegged at 44c., in lots of 3 tons and up. Smaller lots were priced up to 48c. per pound.

Iodine—Demand for crude iodine was reported to be holding at usual seasonal levels. The pace of inquiry was somewhat slower than earlier in the spring, it was noted, at which time feed mixers build up their inventories of potassium iodide. The supply situation was one of adequacy while the price was unchanged at $1.42 per pound.

Molasses—Feed molasses markets were mostly steady with some price changes on the East coast. A seasonally slower demand prevailed at most terminals. East coast prices for blackstrap were up slightly with Albany at 16½-17c. per gallon. The slow blackstrap demand at New Orleans continued with prices mostly 13c. to 13¼c. per gallon. Some distributors did not appear anxious to sell at this level as they now hold higher priced inventories, according to trade sources. West coast demand was moderate, and in New England, moderate to good. Supplies of blackstrap were adequate at all terminals except Jacksonville.

Corn molasses prices advanced $1 per ton at Clinton, Iowa, and Chicago—from $22 to $23. Hydrol supplies were very limited. Citrus and beet molasses demand was good, with supplies limited.

The following local blackstrap sales were reported for Puerto Rico during the week ending May 4:—226,107 gallons at 9c. per gallon, f.o.b. mill tank and 500,000 gallons at 11¼c., f.o.b. the port. Local alcohol distillers bought 794,573 gallons at 8⅞c. per gallon, delivered.

Reserpine—The spot market continued to weaken in view of the intense competition and the possibility of the early advent of synthetically manufactured reserpine which would most likely see the natural material go the way of many other compounds which were originally derived from natural sources and ultimately synthesized. Current prices were down to $5 per kilo in quantity.

According to a recent announcement the United States may have a method of producing reserpine and related drugs synthetically in the event supplies of crude rauwolfia root are cut off.

The rauwolfia plant is obtained currently by pharmaceutical manufacturers only from various overseas areas where embargoes, transportation difficulties and other hindrances pose continuous supply problems for this country's producers.

Development of a method of arriving at a synthetic reserpine has been reported. A number of results were expected from this development, chief among which were the possibility of further lower prices for the naturally derived compound as well as the

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cessation of the intense world-wide search by pharmaceutical manufacturers for additional natural raw materials from which reserpine may be extracted.

As it stands now, it is still too early to tell how much impact the 16-step synthesis will have on present commercial production processes of this alkaloid tranquilizing agent used for treatment of hypertensive, nervous, and mental disorders. In the main, manufacturing techniques consist of solvent extraction of reserpine from rauwolfia roots, such as the vomitoria or serpentina species, followed by condensation and crystallization to high purity.

Tartaric Acid—Demand for tartaric acid was reported to be moving at seasonal levels. The late Spring has held inquiry back to some extent but producers anticipated a satisfactory inquiry on a par with last year. Supplies were adequate to meet current requirements although not excessive in view of the high prices prevalent for raw materials and the probability that the foreign market will continue to hold at high price levels in view of the sustained demand from European consumers and the tensions in the North African area, which is one source of argols.

Botanicals

The spot market continued to await the first of the new crop. The exceptionally late spring weather has held back the start of the botanicals crop appreciably, it was noted, while stocks of some items continued to shrink. The outlook, pricewise, for this season is for higher quotations in view of the late start but more importantly, the new minimum wage which was expected to make it correspondingly less necessary for many marginal workers to seek to supplement their incomes through botanicals collection, a job which is both more arduous, and less remunerative than other types of employment now open to workers in some botanical areas.

New industrial plants have been springing up with surprising rapidity and in many areas where botanicals collection was formerly an important source of income, factory jobs are expected to take many laborers from this type of work.

Licorice Root—Higher costs at origin have been reflected in this item of late. The slow rise in the standard of living in the Middle East resulting from the considerable influx of American money in both the form of economic aid and military contract purchases has had the inevitable effect of boosting labor costs. The building of air bases, roads and other forms of construction has offered opportunities to the local labor to pay more money and work less hard than the digging of botanicals such as licorice root requires.

By far the biggest user of licorice is the tobacco industry. It has been estimated that some 90 percent of all licorice consumed in the U. S. finds its way into tobacco processing and manufacture. In addition to its use in tobacco, licorice is used in confectionery, cow feeds, pharmaceuticals and even to some degree, soft drink manufacturing.

Licorice and its by-products are used by industry in solutions too, to keep sulphur from coagulating. It's also handy in plating, pickling and alloying processes where it acts as a catalyst. A "secondary" extract has foaming qualities which has led to its use in fire extinguishers.

Mandrake Root—The spot market continues steady. Dealers and consumers were impatiently awaiting the new crop which was expected to alleviate current tightness in supply. Users of podophyllum resin, which is extracted from the root, have had the price advanced twice since the last mandrake crop as a result spiraling root prices, resulting from the shortage. The cold weather to date has held spring back considerably with the result that it will probably be the end of this month before new crop material becomes available in appreciable quantities.

Witch Hazel Leaves—The spot market was unchanged last week. Demand was routine for this time of the year and supplies adequate to meet consumers' requirements. Prices were steady.

Obituaries

T. J. Peterson

T. J. Peterson, president of Tamms Industries, Inc., Chicago, died May 4 in Evanston, Ill. He was eighty-two years old. Mr. Peterson established Tamms Silica Company in 1911, and headed the company in its succeeding forty-five years.

Dr. Morris M. Slotnick

Dr. Morris M. Slotnick, geophysical consultant for Standard-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, died May 7 in Dallas, Tex. He was fifty-four years old.

Dr. Slotnick joined Humble Oil & Refining Company in Houston, Tex., in 1930 as research mathematician and was chief mathematician in the research department from 1936 to 1954.

In his two years with Standard-Vacuum, he worked with the exploration division in Australia, Papua, India and Pakistan.

Francis C. Fuller, retired eastern sales manager of New Jersey Zinc Company, New York, died May 7 in Montclair, N. J. He was eighty years old.

Edmund D. Looney, jr., a civil engineer with Texas Company, New York, died May 8 in New Rochelle, N. Y. He was fifty-eight years old.

Baron Karl von Koskuhl, of Lithuania, pioneer in the scientific growing of tung nuts, died May 2 in Posadas, Argentina.

G. Edwin White, chairman of the chemical engineering department at College of the City of New York, died May 2 in that city. He was fifty-two years old.

Technical Papers

—*Continued from page 7*

ers"—Bernard Berkeley, Foster D. Snell, Inc., New York.

"Application of Interstate Commerce Commission Regulations to Shipment of Aerosols and the Enforcement of the Regulations."—H. A. Campbell, Chief Inspector, Bureau of Explosives, Asociation of American Railroads.

"Particle Size Determination"—Sidney Katz, Armour Research Foundation, Chicago.

"Perfume Oils, Stability, etc., in Aerosols"—Herbert Kainik, Dodge & Olcott, Inc., New York.

Insecticide Division.

"Sesamolin and Related Compounds as Synergists for Pyrethrums"—Morton Beroza, entomology research branch, Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Md.

"Insect Resistance"—C. H. Hoffman, assistant chief, entomology research branch, Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture, Beltsville.

"Economic Losses Caused by Stored Grain and Flour Insects Can Be Reduced"—George B. Wagner, director of economic biology, Pillsbury Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.

Waxes and Floor Finishes Division.

"A New Approach to Performance Standards for Floor Waxes and Polishes"—J. Fassett, director of service department, American Hotel Association, New York.

"A-C Polyethylene 629—Its Characteristics and Advantages In Waxes and Floor Finishes"—Robert E. Clark, Semet-Solvay Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York.

"Titrimetric Studies of Floor Waxes"—John A. Frump, Commercial Solvents Corporation, Terra Haute, Ind.

"Determination of Flash Point of Solvent Type Wax Products"—William K. Miller, S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc., Racine, Wis.

Automotive Division.

"Development and Testing of Engine Degreasers"—Bernard Berkeley, Foster D. Snell, Inc., New York.

"New 'Lucite' Acrylic Lacquers and 'Dulux' Enamels for Automobiles"—John Pickens, director, Flint Laboratories, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Flint, Mich.

"What the Automobile Manufacturer Expects in Automotive Cleaners"—John M. Clark, research department, Studebaker-Packard Corporation, Detroit, Mich.

"Trends in Brake Fluid Legislation"—Robert L. Ackerly, Sellers & Connor (C.S.M.A. Counsel), Washington, D.C.

"Newer Polishes for Automobiles"—George F. Sharrard, R. M. Hollingshead Corporation, Camden, N. J.

Soap, Detergents and Sanitary Chemical Products Division.

"Chromotography and Its Application as a Method of Control"—John J. Singer, EDTA Products, Westboro, Mass.

"Recent Developments in Brightening Agents for Detergent Products and Related Specialties"—H. W. Zussman, Geigy Industrial Chemicals Division, Geigy Chemical Corporation, New York.

"Radioactive Tracer Technics in Fabric Washing Studies"—Christos Manos, research chemist, Colgate-Palmolive Company, Jersey City, N. J.

"Carbon Soil Removal in the Presence of Polyphosphates and Hard Water"—Peter T. Vitale, research and development department, Colgate-Palmolive Company, Jersey City, N. J.

Disinfectants and Sanitizers Division.

"Evaluation of Mercurial Antimicrobial Action"—Frank B. Engley, jr., department of microbiology, University of Missouri Medical School, Columbia, Mo.

"Evaluation of Germicides as Agents Against Viruses"—Morton Klein, Temple University Medical School, department of microbiology, Philadelphia.

"Germicides as a Step in Elimination of Microbic Contamination"—Philip C. Trexler, Lobund Institute, University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Ind.

Joint Session—Disinfectants and Sanitizers and Insecticide Divisions.

"Insect Problems of Public Health Importance in the United States Today"—A. D. Hess, chief, Logan Field Station Section, Public Health Service, Logan, Utah.

"Current Situation Regarding Mandatory Labeling Requirements of Insecticides and Disinfectants"—John D. Conner, Sellers & Conner (C.S.M.A. Counsel), Washington, D.C.

"Current Problems Relating to Precautionary Labeling of Insecticides and Disinfectants"—A. Haldane Gee, Foster D. Snell, Inc., New York.

"Selling Insecticides and Disinfectants to the Government"—William H. Kelley, regional director, Small Business Administration, Chicago.

Joint Session—Soap, Detergents and Sanitary Chemical Products and Automotive Divisions.

"A Natural Soil for Detergency Screening Tests"—Robert C. Ferris, director of research, Purex Corporation, Ltd., South Gate, Calif.

"Use of Shell Thin Film Evaporometer as a Guide in Formulating Automotive Lacquer Thinners"—J. P. McGuigan, Shell Chemical Corporation, Union, N. J.

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Houghton Names Smith To Head Its Research

Dr. Robert K. Smith has been appointed manager of research for E. F. Houghton & Co., Philadelphia. Dr. Smith was formerly associated with the Houdry Process Corporation, Marcus Hook, Pa., as chief of the exploratory research section.

Before joining Houdry he was associated with Kendall Refining Company and previously with Standard Oil Development Company in a research capacity.

His special interests have been concerned with the development of fortified lubricants for industrial equipment, specialty chemicals and studies of petroleum processes.

Dragon Fur

—Continued from page 5

phenolic resin and formed into a cup which lines the socket.

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1. Spherical parts such as rod ends and ball-socket joints for special controls and self-aligning bearings.

2. Cylindrical parts such as seals, bushings, pistons, and sleeve bearings for all types of machinery, marine propeller shaft bearings, and steel roller mill bearings.

3. Flat or sliding parts, such as leaf-spring end pads and slider beds for adjustable seats and coveyor belts.

This development represents a new tool for the design engineer to use in solving many mechanical problems, such as lubrication of hard-to-reach parts, and operation of frictional parts in extreme temperatures, and in corrosive chemical environments.

One promising use is in bearings and other frictional parts on food and textile processing machinery where contamination of the product from lubricants is a problem. The new principle is expected to be used primarily in bearings and joints subject to intermittent motion. Conventional lubrication appears to enjoy advantages in bearings subject to continuous motion in one direction, at high speed under high load.

The advantages of using "Teflon" tetrafluoroethylene fiber in these and many other frictional parts include elimination or reduction of preventative maintenance, machine downtime, and replacement parts, according to duPont.

Tests conducted by American Metal Products have shown that the suspension joint lined with a fabric of "Teflon" fiber reduces both starting friction and running load by more than half when compared with a standard lubricated joint.

"Teflon" resin was introduced in 1943. Its fiber counterpart became available in experimental quantities in 1953 and is now available commercially as staple fiber, tow, and continuous filament.

"Teflon" fiber is so nearly indestructible that it was dubbed "dragon fur" by its developers. For instance, it will withstand temperatures up to 500 degrees Fahrenheit and boiling in aqua regia, the acid mixture used by medieval alchemists to dissolve pure gold.

Among the uses for "Teflon" fiber other than frictional parts, are fabrics, cords, and braided structures for pump and valve packings, filtration of corrosive liquids and gases, electrical and thermal insulation, and chemical processing diaphragms and gaskets.

"Teflon" fiber is now commercially available at $14 per pound, according to duPont.

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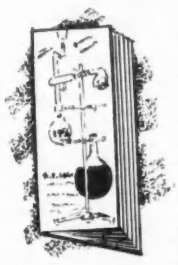

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Jobs & People

American Cyanamid Company, New York—**James A. Melchore** has been named senior sales representative for thermoplastic molding compounds in Cyanamid's plastics and resins division.

Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn.—**Calvin L. Immel** has been appointed ADM technical sales representative in the Philadelphia area.

Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York—**Dr. Sidney Pearson** has joined the staff of Barrett's Shadyside research laboratory in Edgewater, N. J.

Celanese Corporation of America, New York—**Howard Jerome** has become midwest technical sales representative for the firm's line of polyvinyl acetate emulsions, with headquarters in Chicago.

Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio—**C. J. Ott** has been made administrative assistant in the soda products division.

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich—**J. R. Stein,** assistant general manager of Dow's Texas Division, has been appointed project manager in active charge of constructing and developing the company's new Louisiana Division.

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.—**Howell D. Chickering** has been named eastern district sales manager of duPont's film department with headquarters in Philadelphia. He succeeds **Veasey C. Clark,** who retires this month after forty-three years with the company.

Foote Mineral Company, Philadelphia—**Archie J. McDonell** has joined Foote as manager of its Sunbright plant.

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio—**William W. Baughman, jr.,** manager of the wage and salary administration department, has become director of employee relations.

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.—**Joseph J. Coughlan** and **Benjamin F. Brown** have been added to the technical sales staff of the plastics sales division.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.—**Richard D. Dunlop,** assistant general manager of Monsanto's plastics division, will attend the six weeks session of the executive program in business administration conducted by Columbia University at Arden House, Harriman, N. Y. **Robert J. Simon** on **June 1** will become a project engineer for the development department of the overseas division. **Frank I. Jones** on June 1 will shift from the organic chemicals division's office in Cincinnati, Ohio, to New York, while **August R. Hempel** will move from St. Louis to Cincinnati.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia—**Thomas P. Cloran** has been elected assistant controller of Pennsalt. **John C. Lum** has been named manager of new products in the metal processing chemicals department, while **Philip Rech** has been made manager of "Fosproducts."

E. R. Squibb & Sons, division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York—**Maxon A. Eddy** has been appointed director of packaging, a new post. **William L. Garrity,** manager of the Baltimore, Md., division, has been made Philadelphia regional manager. He succeeds **O. J. Phillips,** who is assuming new duties in the Squibb International Division. **Michael F. Hornyak** has been named to succeed Mr. Garrity at Philadelphia.

SKF Foundation Allots $125,000 for Mental Health

The setting up of a $125,000 mental health fund has been announced in Philadelphia today by the Smith, Kline & French Foundation. The fund was announced by the philanthropic foundation set up three years ago by Smith, Kline & French Laboratories.

The $125,000 fund has been created for use in the campaign against mental illness during the calendar year 1956, the Foundation stated. Principal targets of SKF Foundation support will be basic research, psychiatric training, and professional and public education.

Tidewater Names Getty To Head Eastern Unit

George F. Getty 2nd has been appointed vice-president and general manager of the eastern division of Tidewater Oil Company, New York.

Mr. Getty until recently was executive vice-president and director of Pacific Western Oil Corporation, Los Angeles. He will also serve as chairman of the operating committee, eastern division, and will make his headquarters in New York.

Lederle Appoints Manager

Robert H. Hensel has been appointed assistant domestic sales manager for Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company, Pearl River, N. Y. Formerly assistant regional manager for metropolitan New York, he joined Lederle as a salesman for the midwestern region in January 1949. From 1952 to 1954 he was Detroit district manager.

Navy Paint

—*Continued from page 3*

senate views would prevail in the final test.

During the debate of about an hour before the vote was taken, Rep. Allen reminded the house that it had often talked of taking the government out of business and challenged the members to make good on their promises.

Rep. Henry A. Dixon of Utah pointed out that of 112 proposed closings of commercial activities, the appropriations committees had blocked nine including the only four which were of significant importance. These involved the two paint plants of the Navy department at Mare Island, Calif., and Norfolk, Va.

Smithsonian Exhibit Opened

The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., and the Food and Drug Administration have announced the opening of an exhibit commemorating the 50th anniversary of the passage of the original Federal Food and Drugs Act.

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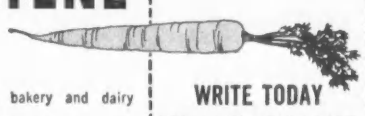

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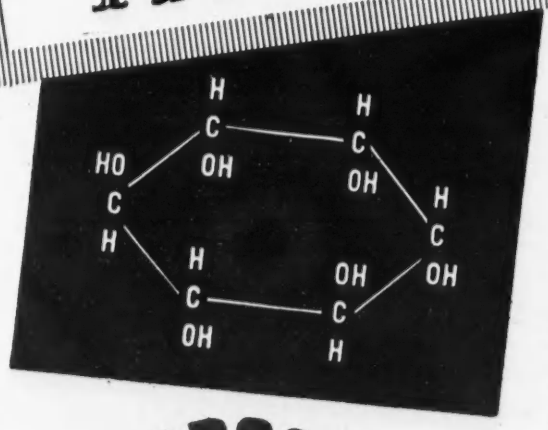

• Whether used alone or with certain vitamins, this lipotropic agent is effective in helping to regulate the metabolism of fat and cholesterol in the body. Furthermore, it exercises a synergistic action on other lipotropic agents. INOSITOL is found to be a naturally-occurring component of the Vitamin-B complex. It is also a constituent of an important class of phospholipids.

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AGAR—10 bls, Lo Curto & Funk, Kobe
ALOE—29 crts, Marcel Calvet, Ciudad Trujillo
ALUMINUM BROMIDE—2 cs, Fisher Scientific Co, Bremen
POWDER—15 dms, American Commercial Transport, Bremen
17 dms, Kassel Export Co, Bremen
AMBER OIL—10 dms, Kline & Co, Puerto Cortes
AMMONIUM ACETATE—10 cks, Interstate Chemical Corp, Bremen
BIFLUORIDE — 200 bgs, Interstate Chemical Corp, Bremen
PERSULFATE—50 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, London
ANILINE DYES—40 cans, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
31 dms, Ciba Co, Bremerhaven
38 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven
1 dm, Heemsoth Kerner, Glasgow
19 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre
4 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
3 dms, Rotterdam
ANNATTO SEED—64 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Visakhapatnam
40 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Ciudad Trujillo
75 bgs, Unanue & Sons, Ciudad Trujillo
12 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
ANTIMONY—20 cks, Antwerp
CONCENTRATES — 6,350 bgs, Watson Geach, Lourenco Marques
OXIDE—100 bgs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
1 ck, Havre
REGULUS—86 cs, International Selling Corp, Antwerp
100 cs, Holland Whitehall Inc, Antwerp
478 cs, Sibenik
ARABIC GUM—1,663 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
255 bgs, Bank of N Y, Port Sudan
304 bgs, Hanover Bank, Port Sudan
230 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Port Sudan
102 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
ARROW ROOT—4,000 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Kingstown
ASBESTOS FIBER — 4,000 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Beira
1,280 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Durban
800 bgs, Davies Turner & Co, Durban
7,500 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Capetown
200 bgs, Asbestos Products Manufacturing Corp, Durban
200 bgs, N American Asbestos Corp, Lourenco Marques
300 bgs, N American Asbestos Corp, Lourenco Marques
ASCORBIC ACID—20 crts, Parke Davis & Co, Sydney
BARBASCO ROOT—101 bls, Callao
BARIUM SULFATE—100 tins, Picker X-Ray Corp, London
SULFIDE—1 cs, Fisher Scientific Co, Bremen
BARK OIL—2 cs, George Lueders & Co, Colombo
BATU GUM—320 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Sourabaya
BAY OIL—2 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Dominica
1 dm, Barclays Bank, Dominica
BEEF EXTRACT—350 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Sydney
BEESWAX—89 blks, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Djibouti
100 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Ciudad Trujillo
160 bgs, Ermos International Corp, Porto Alegre
40 bgs, Carlos Riggenbach, Itajai
33 bgs, Puerto Plata
105 bgs, Puerto Barrios
38 bgs, Tampico
BILE, OX—5 cans, J M Rodgers & Co, Durban
7 dms, J M Rodgers & Co, Copenhagen
BLANC FIXE—800 bgs, Rotterdam
BONE—100 cins, Guaranty Trust Co, Kobe
BUCHU LEAVES—22 bls, Meer Corp, Capetown
CALCIUM NITRATE—300 bgs, J H Schroder, Rotterdam
CAMPHOR OIL—10 dms, George Lueders & Co, Kobe
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
80 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
200 bgs, R T French, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Rotterdam
CAROB FLOUR—370 cs, Nestle Co, Rotterdam
8 bgs, Nestle Co, Rotterdam
CARBON, DECOLORIZING—65 bxs, L A Salomon & Bro, Rotterdam
CARNAUBA WAX—112 bgs, M Hassel & Co, Fortaleza
111 bgs, River Plate Corp, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Fortaleza
CASEIN—3,200 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Melbourne
1,120 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Melbourne
448 bgs, Brown Bros, Melbourne
331 bgs, National City Bank, Sydney
438 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Sydney
1,000 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Buenos Aires
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—240 dms, Mitchell Beck, Lourenco Marques
CASSIA—1,125 bls, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Rotterdam
CASTOR OIL—200 tons, Wallace & Tiernan, Fortaleza
100 tons, Brazilian Industrial Oils, Fortaleza
305 tons, Recife
CENTAURI HERB—20 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
CHINA CLAY—1,092 bgs, Avonmouth
112 dms, Avonmouth
CHLOROPHYLL—24 dms, Airkem Inc, London
CINNAMON QUILLS—25 bls, Calvert Vavasseur, Colombo
50 bls, Louis Furth, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
10 dms, Shulton Inc, Keelung
15 dms, United Global Corp, Keelung
CLAY—1,200 bgs, Avonmouth
CLOVE—500 bgs, Ungerer & Co, Tamatave
200 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, Tamatave
204 bgs, G M Fakra, Tamatave
200 bgs, Port Sudan
OIL—9 dms, Consumers Import Co, Tamatave
10 dms, Port Sudan
CLOVELEAF OIL—10 dms, D W Hutchinson & Co, Tamatave
9 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Tamatave
COALTAR—9,967 tons, Koppers Co, Middlesbrough
DYES—79 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
11 dms, Tom River Cincinnati Chemical Co, Bremerhaven
4 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
COCONUT OIL—600 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
500 tons, E F Drew & Co, Cebu
500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
299 tons, Union Bank of Commerce, Manila
387 tons, Manila
COD OIL—300 dms, Bremen
COLCHICI ROOT—40 bgs, Dubrovnik
COLOMBO ROOT—102 bgs, Lourenco Marques
COPAL GUM—72 bkts, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Macassar
39 bkts, Wm H. Scheel, Macassar
684 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Macassar
CORN STARCH——672 bgs, Universal Trans-Continental Co, Rotterdam
335 bgs, Rotterdam
COTTON LINTERS—330 bls, Cowa Trading Co, Recife
2,381 bls, Antwerp
m-CRESOL—40 dms, Glasgow
108 dms, Koppers Co, Gothenburg
CUTTLEFISH BONE—150 cs, Hinton & Co, Kobe
65 ctns, S B Penick & Co, Kobe
DEXTRIN—500 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, United Paste & Glue Co, Rotterdam
700 bgs, Rotterdam
DOGWOOD BARK—70 bls, Lydia E Pinkham, Kingston
EARTH COLORS—672 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Avonmouth
450 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
1,275 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
FISHLIVER OIL—10 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
4 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—224,944 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
76,144 bbls, Hess Inc, Curacao
104,496 bbls, Whale Oil Co, Putreo La Cruz
119,000 bbls, Belcher Oil Co, Aruba
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
533,718 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
96,840 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Las Piedras
FULLERS' EARTH——400 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Avonmouth
GALL, OX—10 dms, Sydney
SHEEP—5 dms, Melbourne
3 dms, Sydney
GALLIC ACID——15 dms, Glasgow
GELATIN—20 bls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
20 cs, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
62 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
222 bgs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
457 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
60 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Havre
200 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Clue Co, Hamburg
251 dms, R P Sherer, Avonmouth
GENTIAN ROOT—100 bls, Meer Corp, Dubrovnik
GERMANIUM OXIDE—10 cs, Antwerp
GINGER—47 bgs, Hoffman Beverage Co, Kingston
177 bgs, Dodge & Olcott, Kingston
141 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
GLUE—20 bbls, Lloyd Associates, Bremen
117 cs, Henneux Co, Rotterdam
FISH—42 dms, Nicholson & Co, Havre
GRAPHITE—500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Hong Kong
250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
40 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Hamburg
400 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Hamburg
750 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Tamatave
3,250 bgs, C Pettinos, Tamatave
700 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Tamatave
GYPSUM—7,907 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HOOF, HORN MEAL—407 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Santos
HYDROFLUORIC ACID—35 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, London
I-HYDROXYCYCLOHEXYL HYDROPEROXIDE—30 cs, Celanese Corp of America, Rotterdam
INDIGO—192 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
IRON BLUE—20 dms, Van Oppen & Co, London
CARBONYL—54 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
OXIDE—120 bgs, Frank D Davis Co, London
ISOQUINOLINE—10 dms, F L Kraemer, Rotterdam
ISOSAFROEUGENOL—4 cs, Shulton Inc, Yokohama
JUNIPER BERRIES—200 bgs, Dubrovnik
KARAYA GUM—67 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
60 bgs, Wernet Dental Manufacturing Co, Bombay
KAURI GUM—44 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, London
LITHARGE—250 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LIVERMEAL—407 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Santos
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Hamburg
300 bgs, P A Dunkel, Bremen
50 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
270 bgs, Rotterdam
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—80 cks, J S Young Co, Kingston
MACE—3 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Semarang
MAGNESITE—1,250 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Cochin
MALALEUCA OIL—2 dms, Sydney
MANGROVE BARK—3,000 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Zanzibar
750 bgs, Knight Smith & Co, Zanzibar
1,500 bgs, Barkey importing Co, Durban
MARINE OIL COMPOUND — 400 bgs, Chemical Bank, Oslo
MARJORAM—63 bgs, Callao
MERCURY—250 flks, Hanover Bank, Leghorn
MYROBALANS—2,674 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Bombay
1,600 bgs, River Plate Corp, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—1,095 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Avonmouth
480 bgs, Avonmouth
500 bgs, Antwerp
NAPHTHOL—5 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
NICKEL CHLORIDE—5 bbls, Antwerp
SULFATE—140 bbls, Kristiansand
NUTMEG — 100 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, Montserrat
173 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Semarang
63 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Macassar
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—44 dms, Bemo Shipping Co, Rio de Janeiro
5 dms, Ernst Roth & Co, Itajai
OITICICA OIL—180 tons, Brazilian Industrial Oils, Fortaleza
100 tons, International Commodities Corp, Fortaleza
PAPAIN—124 cs, Mombasa
PATCHOULI LEAVES—50 bgs, L A Champion & Co, Mombasa
OIL—4 dms, Roure-Dupont Inc, Penang
PEATMOSS—750 bls, Gelico Inc, Bremen
250 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Bremen
650 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
2,021 bls, E J Lang, Hamburg
1,000 bls, Lion Trading Co, Hamburg
500 bls, C Fafard, Bremerhaven
500 bls, E J Lang, Bremerhaven
500 bls, National Distributors, Bremerhaven
500 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremerhaven
500 bls, Trans Sphere Trading Co, Bremerhaven
1,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremerhaven
500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
1,775 bls, C Fafard, Bremen
500 bls, National Distributors, Bremen
550 bls, Trans Sphere Trading Co, Bremen
1,950 bls, Lion Trading Co, Bremen
2,370 bls, American Impex Corp, Bremen
300 bls, W Heiman, Bremen
1,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
4,313 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
2,750 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
1,100 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
400 bls, Tupman Thurlow, Hamburg
250 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Cochin
80 bgs, S Hartman, Cochin
240 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
240 bgs, Volkart Bros, Alleppey
280 bgs, E H Simpson & Co, Singapore
60 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Kuching
30 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Kuching
80 bgs, V A Cordovi, Colombo
240 bgs, Cochin
100 bgs, Alleppey
80 bgs, Colombo
RED—139 bgs, Wm E Martin, Mombasa
WHITE—420 bgs, E H Simpson & Co, Singapore
28 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—41,989 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
62,248 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, La Salina
201,985 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
68,099 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, La Salina
58,861 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Las Piedras
111,837 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Tampico
202,071 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
295,126 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
PIMENTO LEAF OIL—3 dms, Shippers Produce Corp, Kingston
1 dm, W J Bush & Co, Kingston
PIPERAZINE ADIPATE—3 dms, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Southampton
PITCH—14 dms, Great Lake Carbon Corp, Glasgow
POLLACKLIVER OIL—5 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
POLYVINYL ACETATE RESIN—667 bgs, Ataka N Y, Inc, Kobe
POPPY SEED—167 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Gdynia
167 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Gdynia
167 bgs, Hoger Corp, Gdynia
167 bgs, Joel Bieler, Gdynia
332 bgs, Louis Furth, Gdynia
200 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
50 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM METABISULFITE—100 cks, H Reifenberg, Hamburg
MURIATE—2,844 tons, French Potash & Import Co, Bremen
PERCHLORATE—100 dms, C Hardy, Havre
SILICATE—907 bgs, Sylvania Electric Products, Rotterdam
PRUSSIAN BLUE—12 dms, Tar Residuals Inc, Rotterdam
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—161 dms, P H Petry, Mombasa
PYRIDINE—15 dms, James E Fox, London
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—821 bgs, H Elkan & Co, Buenos Aires
R SALT—32 kgs, Wilson Export & Import Corp, Genoa
ROSEWOOD OIL—5 dms, George Lueders & Co, Gallao
5 dms, Ungerer & Co, Callao
RUTIN—19 dms, Commercial Banking Co of Sydney, Melbourne
34 dms, Universal Transcontinental Co, Sydney
10 bgs, E B Rosen & Co, Sydney
74 dms, First National Boston, Sydney
SAGE LEAVES—840 bls, Dubrovnik
160 bls, Split
OIL—3 bbls, Superintendence Co, Dubrovnik
2 bbls, Dodge & Olcott, Dubrovnik
SANDALWOOD OIL—5 cs, Perry Bros, Madras
5 cs, J Berlage, Madras
SCAPWORT ROOT—20 bgs, Meer Corp, Rijeka
SEAWEED EXTRACT—20 cks, R D McLellan Co, Copenhagen
SEEDLAC—1,500 bgs, C H Timm, Bangkok
250 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bangkok
250 bgs, Bangkok
600 bgs, Calcutta
SESAME SEED—672 bgs, A Sahadi & Co, Puerto Barrios
HULLED—200 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Corinto
150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Corinto
SHARKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
SHELLAC—76 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
250 bgs, Calcutta
SOAP BARK—219 bls, S B Penick & Co, San Antonio
SOAPSTOCK—5 cks, Ultra Chemical Works, Hamburg
SODIUM BICHROMATE—100 dms, Ferro Metal & Chemical Corp, Durban
CHLORITE—50 dms, Rotterdam
CYANIDE—570 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Glasgow
450 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Glasgow
470 dms, C Hardy, Havre
SILICOFLUORIDE—334 bgs, M W Hardy & Co, Kobe
100 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Leghorn
571 bgs, Republic Chemical Corp, Rijeka
SULFATE, ANHYDROUS—3,800 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Antwerp
SPEARMINT OIL—100 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Yokohama
STANNIC SULFIDE—2 kgs, City Chemical Corp, London
STRAMONIUM LEAVES—14 bls, S B Penck & Co, Rijeka
TALC—1,280 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAMARIND—100 bbls, Murbas Trading Co, Antigua
30 bbls, Malko Bros, Antigua
100 bbls, H J Heinz Co, Antigua
50 bbls, Murbas Trading Co, Montserrat
TAPIOCA—300 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Itajai
551 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
FLOUR—300 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Bangkok
1,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
1,500 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Bangkok
800 bgs, American Metagraph Co, Santos
1,700 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
500 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
TEA TREE OIL—1 dm, Sydney
TILLIAE FLOWERS—50 bls, Meer Corp, Dubrovnik
TONKA BEANS—34 cs, Dio de Janeiro
TUNG OIL—220 tons, Bunge Corp, Buenos Aires
TURMERIC—314 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
80 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Alleppey
160 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Alleppey
80 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, Alleppey
40 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Alleppey
160 bgs, L E Ransom, Alleppey
112 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Kingston
240 bgs, Cochin
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—30 dms, Esco Commercial Agency, Rotterdam
VANILLA BEANS—120 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Antalaha
13 cs, Brank Tea & Spice Co, Antalaha
47 cs, J Manheimer, Antalaha
228 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Antalaha
113 cs, First National Boston, Antalaha
26 cs, Madagascar Agencies, Antalaha
6 cs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Mombasa
20 cs, Zink & Triest Co, Dominica
14 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Dominica
5 cs, J H Schroder, Dominica
45 cs, Bankers Trust Co, Antalaha
22 cs, Gillespie & Co, Antalaha
112 cs, F Huber & Co, Antalaha
110 cs, Williams Clarks Co, Antalaha
30 cs, Majudga
46 cs, Tamatave
VITAMIN B——131 pkgs, Bruco Ltd, Kobe
18 dms, Bvco Ltd, Kobe
WATTLE BARK—1,173 bls, River Plate Corp, Durban
6,021 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
EXTRACT—1,067 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Durban
232 bgs, River Plate Corp, Durban
1,794 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Mombasa
WHITING—3,740 bgs, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—93 dms, N I Malmstrom, Nagoya
150 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Bremen
53 dms, Antwerp
YLANG YLANG OIL—4 dms, Majudga
ZINC OXIDE—1,300 bgs, Pigment & Chemical Co, London

Baltimore

MANGROVE BARK—467 bgs, Lourenco Marques
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—46 dms, American Metagraph Co, Itajai
PEATMOSS—400 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
500 bls, Vuyk Van Nes Nurseries, Bremen
400 bls, Trans Sphere Trading Corp, Bremen
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—128 bls, Fairfield Chemical Co, Dar es Salaam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—9,600 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,000 bgs, American Metagraph Co, Itajai

Boston

MANGROVE EXTRACT—223 bgs, Tan American Corp, Lourenco Marques
POLYVINYL ACETATE RESIN—1,234 bgs, Marubeni Iida Co, Kobe
1,500 bgs, Chemical Export Co, Kobe

Los Angeles

ANNATTO SEED—78 bgs, Callao
BARBASCO POWDER—400 bgs, Astora Pan America Inc, Callao
BARIUM CARBONATE—1,000 bgs, Antwerp
CASSIA—209 bls, Hismoco American Co, Rotterdam
COPPER CYANIDE—20 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
COPRA—500 long tons, Cargill Inc, Legaspi
700 long tons, American Trust Co, Legaspi
800 long tons, American Trust Co, Tabaco
CAKE—2,240 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Zamboanga
2,240 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Hinigaran
100 long tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
1,319 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
500 long tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
2,240 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Manila
22,400 bgs, Northern Vegetable Oil Ltd, Suva
CUMIN SEED—140 bgs, Rotterdam
CYANIDE—75 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Inc, Middlesbrough
EARTH COLORS—900 bgs, American Chemical & Pigment Corp, Rotterdam
FERROUS SULFATE—1,101 bgs, Japan American Trading Agency, Kobe
GELATIN—28 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
LOCUST BEAN GUM—200 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products Co, Rotterdam
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—500 bls, East Asiatic Co, Bremen
1,500 bgs, Hamburg
500 bls, Joe Abegg, Hamburg
300 bls, Wilbur Ellis Co, Hamburg
500 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Hamburg
500 bls, Grace & Co, Hamburg
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—28,361 tons, The Texas Co, Ras Tanura
16,163 tons, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—35 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
MURIATE—21 dms, Western Chemical & Manufacturing Co, Rotterdam
SESAME OIL—50 ctns, Pacific Mutual Sales Co, Yokohama
SODIUM CYANIDE—150 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok

ZINC CHLORIDE—40 dms, C M C Chemicals Inc, Antwerp
CYANIDE—90 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough

Norfolk

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,321 bgs, H Elkan & Co, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—5,000 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Itajai
3,000 bgs, American Metagraph Co, Henrique Lage

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—2,944 bgs—Chas Kurz & Co, Lourenco Marques
712 bgs, John Holt & Co, Lourenco Marques
BALL CLAY—981 tons, Swansea
BEEF EXTRACT—250 cs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
BONE—368 bgs, Phila National Bank, Madras
CASSIA—84 bls, Vandergrift Co, Rotterdam
CASTOR OIL—201 tons, Rohm & Haas, Rotterdam
109 tons, Phila National Bank, Cochin
CHINA CLAY—6,315 tons, Fowey
CRESYLIC ACID—403 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Rotterdam
GRAPHITE—800 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Tamatave
750 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Tamatave
GYPSUM—10,238 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
5,737 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
MOLASSES—1,466,349 gals, Antilla
1,367,890 gals, Preston
PEATMOSS—780 ctns, Van Zanten & Co, Bremen
500 bls, Vandergrift Co, Bremen
500 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
1,160 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
2,000 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Aarhus
1,000 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
1,650 bls, Bremen

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—119,724 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
65,058 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, La Salina
39,122 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
124,230 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
116,433 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Amuay Bay
112,313 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Banias
537,161 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
124,607 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
221,576 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Sidon
RUTILE SAND—13,000 bgs, Brisbane
SHELLAC—50 bgs, Calcutta
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—300 bgs, Haras Co, London
250 bgs, Chemical Bank, Rotterdam
VANILLA BEANS—49 cs, Camax Co, Tamatave
207 cs, Antalaha
WATTLE EXTRACT—1,381 bgs, Durban
ZINC OXIDE—2,000 bgs, Pigment Chemical Co, London

San Francisco

ANISE SEED—100 bgs, Bank of California, Marseille
BARBASCO POWDER—600 bgs, Astoria Panamericana, Callao
BLEACHING POWDER—100 dms, Robeco Chemicals Inc, Yokohama
CASEIN—150 bgs, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—352 pkgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
170 pkgs, H M Newhall & Co, Tandjong Priok
COPRA—250 tons, Cargill Inc, Jolo
500 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Dumaquete
CAKE—5,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
CORIANDER SEED—100 bgs, Antwerp
CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 cs, Wells Fargo Bank, Genoa
DEXTRIN—80 bgs, H B Fuller & Co, Amsterdam
190 bgs, Arabol Manufacturing Co, Amsterdam
GRAPHITE EARTH—20 bgs, Fred H Lenway & Co, Bremen
HERRINGMEAL—3,000 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Haugesund
LAUREL LEAVES—13 bls, L A Dreyfus, Marseille
LEAD SULFIDE ORE—108 dms, Derby & Co, Kobe
MARJORAM LEAVES—94 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Marseille
NICKEL ACETATE—5 dms, Frank P Dow, Genoa
SULFATE—100 bgs, Bremen
OLIVE OIL—200 dms, A Giurlani & Bro, Leghorn
PEPPER, BLACK—42 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Singapore
40 bgs, Alleppey
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—117,540 bbls, Tide Water Associated Oil Co, Bandar
POTASSIUM NITRATE—500 bgs, J H Schroder, Antwerp
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
220 bgs, Gothenburg
SESAME SEED — 500 bgs, Bank of California, Corinto
SULFANILAMIDE—8 bbls, States Mercantile Co, Hamburg
TAPIOCA STARCH—100 cs, Chankee Co, Hong Kong
THYME LEAVES—16 bls, L A Dryefus, Marseille
50 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Marseille
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—50 dms, C M C Chemicals, Glasgow
TUNG OIL—118 tons, Bunge Corp, Buenos Aires
137 tons, Internatio Rotterdam, Buenos Aires
UREA—4,498 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Antwerp
WHALE OIL—100 dms, Wheeler & Miller, Glasgow

Bids Wanted

Aluminum sulfate, 146,000 lbs., inv. 162, May 23, Central Purchasing Branch, Fort Knox, Ky.

Ammonium hydroxide, inv. 155-(1)-1450, May 15, Gen. Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Caustic soda, 150,000 lbs., flake or powder form, Pensacola, Fla., inv. 155-(1)-1575, May 21, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Chlorine, 59,400 lbs., liquid-water, inv. 546, May 17, Contracting Officer, McClellan AFB, Calif.

Drugs, 16,848 bots. of 100 diphenylhydantoin sodium capsules, USP, 100 mg., 1,152 bots. of 500 ephedrine sulfate capsules, USP, 25 mg., 11,232 bots. of 5 hexylresorcinol pills, USP, 0.2 gm., 432 bots. of 1,000 glutamic acid capsules, NF., 0.3 gm., overseas pack, East & West Coast, inv. 767, May 17, Armed Services Med. Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ethyl alcohol, 1,458 gals., inv. FNN-3T-1451, May 25, Gen. Services Adm., Region 7, Business Service Center, 1114 Commerce, Dallas, Tex.

Ethylene glycol, 5,570 gals. monoethyl ether, Pensacola, Fla., inv. 1677, May 17, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Ferric sulfate, 9,900 lbs., powd. form, inv. 603, May 16, Contracting Officer, McClellan AFB, Calif.

Insecticide, 330 gals. malathion, liquid, for spray use, inv. 2007-5-17, May 17, Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, Phoenix Area Office, P.O.B. 674, 4110 N. 16th St., Phoenix, Ariz.; 900 gals. DDT, 25% emulsion solution, Newbury, Mass., inv. FW5-2169, May 15, Interior Dept., Fish & Wildlife Service, 59 Temple Place, Boston 11, Mass.

Lime, 728 tons, chemical hydrated, inv. 162, May 23, Central Purchasing Branch, Fort Knox, Ky.

Paint, 100 gals. exterior oil paint, 170 gals. enamel, inv. 110, May 17, Contracting Officer, Carswell AFB, Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1,275 gals. interior, semigloss enamel, 72 gals. exterior trim paint, 100 gals. concrete and masonry paint, for interior and exterior surfaces except floors, inv. WCH-100009, May 18, Gen. Services Adm., Fed. Supply Service, 575 U. S. Courthouse, Chicago 4, Ill.; 21,500 gals. exterior alkyd oil paint, East Coast, inv. 1939, May 18, 2,200 gals. alkali refined linseed oil, Norfolk, Va., inv. 1871, May 29, 144,000 gals. interior, semigloss enamel, West Coast, inv. 1869, May 21, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Rock salt, 180 tons, inv. 162, May 23, Central Purchasing Branch, Fort Knox, Ky.

Sodium carbonate, 3,600 lbs., inv. 607, May 16, Contracting Officer, McClellan AFB, Calif.; sodium carbonate, inv. 155-(1)-1451, May 15, Gen. Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Sodium metaphosphate, 400 lbs., inv. 638, May 21, Contracting Officer, McClellan AFB, Calif.

Sodium thiosulfate, 69,300 lbs., inv. 641, May 21, Contracting Officer, McClellan AFB, Calif.

Merck & Co. Reports Retirement of Duvoisin

Charles Duvoisin, district sales manager for Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, N. J., has retired after forty-seven years with the company. Mr. Duvoisin was in charge of the mid-Atlantic chemical sales area with offices in Baltimore.

Originally a chemist with Bowers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co. in Philadelphia, Mr. Duvoisin joined their sales division in 1922 and then joined Merck when Bowers merged in 1927. He was appointed district sales manager in 1946.

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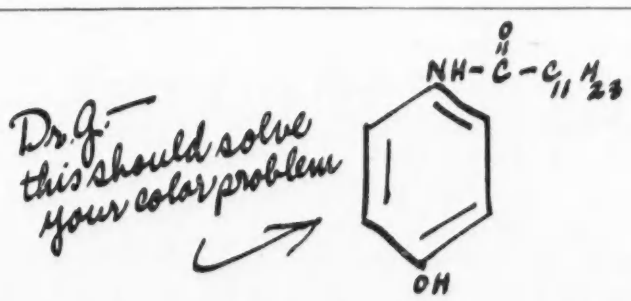

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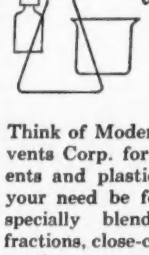

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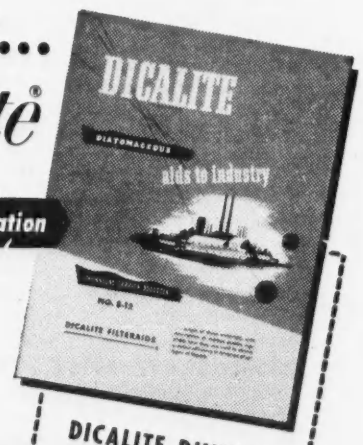

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Petroleum Derivatives

The market as a whole appeared to show some strength last week, dealers reported. This was the first time in some months that such a trend has reflected the over-all market condition, it was noted. Leading factor in the upward movement is the paint and industrial sales picture. Paint manufacturers once again this year are laying claim to record-breaking seasonal sales. The strength of the paint market has touched lacquer diluents, mineral spirits and partial aromatics. Insecticide sales also have soared with the advent of the seasonal sales period. Benzol and xylol both have shown the benefits of the trend in their sales figures. Rubber solvents also showed a good sales picture dealers noted, as have both microcrystalline and paraffin waxes.

Total crude runs to stills in February averaged 8,047,000 barrels daily, a new record and a gain of 24,000 barrels daily compared with January. Runs of foreign crude averaged 853,000 barrels daily, the same as in January.

Stocks of refined products totaled 416,065,000 on February 29, a decline of 5.8 million barrels during the month. These stocks were 2.4 million barrels higher than on February, 28, 1955.

The total demand for all oils in February averaged 9,714,000 barrels daily including total exports of 272,000 barrels daily and a domestic demand of 9,442,000 barrels daily. Compared with February, 1955, total demand was 1.5 percent greater, total exports were 25.7 percent less, and domestic demand was 2.6 percent higher.

The total crude oil capacity of refineries as reported by operating companies was 8,452,000 barrels daily in February, indicating an operating ratio of 95.2 percent compared with 95.1 percent in January.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—The stabilization of this commodity on a high level in the market continued last week dealers reported. Strength throughout the benzol market is expected to continue for some time, it was noted. Seasonal demand, coupled with the already growing regular market is considered the reason for the new firmness. Due to diversity of uses, and the constancy of development of new outlets, this commodity has grown steadily for some time. Its strength is so widespread now, dealers said, that a general decline would be necessary to harm it on the market.

Lacquer Diluent—Dealers reported last week a strongly firming market for this commodity. Paint manufacturers once again, as they did last year, claim record-making sales figure for the quarter and prophesy development and continuation throughout the seasonal period. Construction industrial sales figures coupled with export reports are considered strong factors. The slipping automotive industry sales will make a mark in the spot picture for lacquer diluents but not at this time, most dealers said.

Mineral Spirits — Seasonal figures showed an excellent condition for this commodity on the spot market, dealers reported last week. Construction industry sales soared once again as paint manufacturers reported demand nearly lagging behind demand.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—February demand for this commodity was computed by the Bureau of Mines at a little less than 300,000 under that of January. This, of course, was part of the seasonal fluctuation. The demand figure for January was 17,145,000 barrels. The figure for February was 14,382,000 barrels. Both these figures stand above the February, 1955, tally of 12,662,000 barrels. Computations for the first two months of the year come to 31,527,000 barrels as compared with the 26,120,000 barrels for the first two months of 1955.

February production for LPG's was 4,156,000 gallons with a daily average production of 143,000 gallons. This was a slight decline from the 4,516,000 gallons produced for January, though both figures stood higher than the 3,271,000 gallon figure for February of the previous year. 337,000 gallons were used for export; 776,000 gallons went into stocks.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended April 30 totaled 273,522,000 barrels according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 270,708,000 barrels for the preceding week this represents an increase of 2,814,000 barrels comprising an increase of 2,382,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 432,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 13, 1955
104.53	104.53	104.53	104.42

For Current Prices see Page 9

Waxes

Demand for petroleum waxes declined to 340,000 barrels in February from the January figure of 376,000 barrels. However, the February figure was 20,000 barrels above the figure for the same period last year. For the first two months of this year, demand was computed at about 716,000 barrels, which is a good advance over the 655,000 for the first two months of last year.

Production of petroleum waxes for the month of February was computed at 444,000 barrels with a daily average of 15,000 barrels per day. The total figure was the same as that of the month previous, and includes 76,000 barrels for export and 566,000 for stocks.

Miscellaneous

Crude oil—The production of crude petroleum set a new record in February averaging 7,208,000 barrels daily for the month, an increase of 9,000 barrels daily from the January total, according to the Bureau of Mines. Daily average production increased 10,000 barrels daily in Louisiana, 8,000 barrels daily in Oklahoma while production declined 13,000 barrels daily in New Mexico and 8,000 barrels daily in North Dakota.

The indicated demand for domestic crude oil declined 6,000 barrels daily to 7,274,000 barrels and stocks of domestic crude oil were reduced at the rate of 66,000 barrels daily during the month. Total crude stocks, domestic and foreign, were 259,504,000 barrels at the end of February as compared with 261,592,000 barrels at the end of January.

A total of 2,533 oil wells were completed during February, a decline of 110 from the January total of 2,643. Average drilling rigs in operation at the close of the month totaled 5,397.

Current reports of the industry for the week ended April 27 indicate an increase in crude oil production and an increase in crude runs. According to the API, the daily average production of crude (including lease condensate) was 7,146,000 barrels, an increase of 16,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 7,447,000 barrels were 11,000 barrels above the preceding week, and 288,000 barrels above the week ended April 29, 1955. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 714,000 barrels daily compared with 754,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four week period ending April 27 crude oil production averaged 7,151,000 barrels daily and crude runs to stills averaged 7,488,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 797,000 barrels daily.

Petrolatum—Dealers reported continued sales and production for this commodity last week as the market as a whole showed some firmness throughout the spot area. Producers reported that sales have firmed slightly since the price rise a number of months ago and though there are no immediate signs of further quotation shifts, heavy demand might produce a change.

Essential Oils, Aromatics

The market showed little variation last week, dealers reported, as seasonal and general sales continued to show strength on various levels. The citrus oils remained the major factors or strength in the seasonal market, it was noted, with lemon and lime showing great strength. Orange oil last week (Florida quality) advanced 4 cents per pound to a 45 cents listing. Grapefruit oil appears to be the only material showing sluggishness, though dealers contended that the situation might shift later on in the season. Anise oil continued very scarce on the market with anethol, its opposite number in the aromatic chemical field, growing in strength all the time. The original material, initially grown nearly exclusively in China, has been cut off because of regulations growing out of the current political picture.

Geranium oil showed very strong on the market last week, reflecting its position through a 50 cents per pound price advance on spot. The new listing is a $13.50 to $14 per pound range. The position of this oil is consistent with that of the majority of other floral derivatives from the Grasse, Northern Italy and North African areas. Lavender and lavandin oils also showed on the firm side. The picture is a continued and expectedly long term result of the extensive damage done in those areas by late winter frosts and snows.

Heliotropine and safrol displayed an unsettled tone in the light of current low prices existing on safrol-bearing oils, particularly ocotea cymbarum from Brazil and artificial sassafras. Bois de rose also displayed a more unsettled tone following a series of price reductions.

Spot prices on Formosan citronella oil remained unchanged but buyers were reportedly making very low bids on material for Fall and Winter deliveries.

A development of interest is the hardening trend in oleo resin vanilla and various vanilla concentrates which go to extract manufacturers for household distribution and into confections and for processing foodstuffs. The firmer trend is attributed to recent advances in vanilla beans and possibilities of a further rise in bean costs because of a generally strong statistical tone.

Seeds and spices prices continued virtually unchanged from those of last week, dealers noted. This was attributed to ea[illegible] in the spot market and the dealers convention currently being held. Pepper continued its virtually unprecedented softness on spot as well as in other areas. Dealers, although contending that supplies are diminishing somewhat, admit that the situation is not good. Nutmeg and mace also appeared weak on spot as a result of earlier skyrocketing prices and diminishing demand. Gingers continued soft with most grades on spot being quoted at fractions less due to the lack of interest. Jamaicas are reportedly the exception. They are short here and very firmly held abroad.

Price Trends

Advanced

Oil, geranium, 50c. per lb.
Lemon, Calif., 10c. per lb.
Orange, Fla., 4c. per lb.
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, 50c. per lb.

Reduced

Eugenol, 25c. per lb.
Oil, sandalwood, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 13, 1955
137.67	137.62	135.28	137.52

For Current Prices see Page 9

Essential Oils

Anise—Dealers noted last week that not a great deal of this material is to be found in the market. This is primarily due, it was said, to the fact that regulations and political activity have cut of the major source area: China. Anethol, a replacement for anise oil, continued to stand at $1.85 to $2 per pound.

Bergamot—A decidedly firmer tone developed in bergamot oil during the past month, dealers reported. The movement was the result of winter damage to the crop. Some sources indicate that this years production is likely to be only about 60 percent of that of last year. While the reduced about is likely to firm prices, both dealers and producers claim that the effort will be made to keep the market at a reasonable level in order to discourage the growth in the usage of synthetic materials.

Bois de rose—Renewed weakness has developed in bois de rose oil, dealers reported last week. Quotations on South American material ranging from $3.40 to $4 per pound, were reportedly subject to continued shading. Reports had it that in some areas dealers were working with figures as low as $3.25 per pound.

Cajeput—This oil ranged relatively easy on the spot market last week dealers said, though the current listing of $1.65 per pound remained unmoved.

Geranium—Continued in slight supply and more extensive reports of crop and tree damage in Grasse and Northern Italy have brought the price of this oil to a firmness on the spot market, dealers reported last week. The new listing, a range of $13.50 to $14 per pound is 50c. per pound higher than the previous quote.

Lemon—This oil firmed up once again last week in the second price move it's made in the past month, dealers reported. The new listing for California oil (independent growers) is $4.75 per pound. This is a 10c. per pound advance over the previous listing. Lemon oil, dealers noted, along with the other citrus oils, is showing good firmness throughout the spot market and is expected to stay strong throughout the seasonal period.

Lemongrass—Dealers reported that a general world-wide increase in consumption of this oil may possibly offset the effects of an expected increase in production in India. Spot prices, reflecting the possible validity of this contention, have remained relatively stable with slight overtones of firmness, it was noted.

Lime—This oil continued to show good strength on the market last week, dealers said. The position of lime was in keeping with the majority of other citrus oils, it was noted. Grapefruit alone appears to be showing an occasional lapse from the general stiffening. The condition of the market and lime in particular is attributed to the seasonal picture.

Orange—Florida sweet orange oil firmed somewhat on the market last week, dealers said. The new listing on the spot market of 45c. per pound is 4c. per pound higher than the previous quote. The movement is consistent with the general direction and tone of the citrus market as a whole, dealers said. Advances have been recorded in the past weeks in lemon and lime oils also.

Peppermint—This oil softened slightly on the heels of reports of greater acreage allotments this year, dealers said. In spite of this, the softening of prices has not been as severe as would normally have been the case if supplies of either this oil or spearmint were on the long side.

Sandalwood—This oil showed some ease on the market last week, it was reported. The new listing of $14.25 to $15 per pound is 25c. per pound less than the previous listing. Dealers attributed the price drop to lack of demand.

Aromatic Chemicals

Eugenol—This chemical declined 25c. per pound in price, dealers noted last week, to a $2.65 per pound listing. The cause has been attributed to a plentitude

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Lentils, 175 bags.
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Origanum (2 lots), 267 bags.
Poppyseed, 127 bags.

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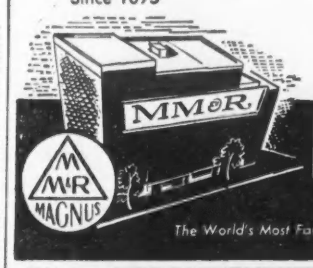

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Essential Oils

of stock, lack of demand and softness in the source material field.

Seeds and Spices

Cassia—Further firmness was noted in this market last week, dealers said, though prices continued steady at their previous levels. Two weeks ago the listings climbed upward ½c. per pound across the board in both Corinje and Batavia qualities. Offerings for shipment continued sparse and high. Shippers reported that harvesting rice and other crops preventing cutting new cassia stocks. Gradually spot supplies have been reduced materially. Since little replacement material has been arriving, the shift in price was inevitable, dealers noted.

Cinnamon—Little material of either quality is to be found on spot, dealers reported last week. Even afloat material has been reportedly bought and disposed of. The only quotes dealers report available are May-June figures. In this category, Ceylon No. 2 cinnamon is going for $1 per pound and "0000" quality Ceylon material is going for 88c. per pound.

Ginger—Most grades were a fraction easier due to the lack of interest shown here, dealers said last week. Jamaicas were considered by some dealers to be an exception. They are reportedly short on spot and relatively firm abroad.

Mace—Both East and West Indian quality continued at previous listings on the spot market last week, dealers reported, as the market remained in a state of easement. The listing for the East Indian material is $2.15 per pound. The West Indian mace is selling for $1.90 per pound. Dealers attribute the market inertia to prices and a plentitude of material.

Nutmegs—Recent arrivals of West Indians are pressing slightly while on the dock, dealers reported last week. East Indias are likewise easier as demand has been disappointing. The present lull should provide an opportunity to extend coverage on a reasonable basis.

Pepper—The rally in prices which started ten days ago, found little to feed on during the week, dealers reported. Source markets remained very firm but local interest was restricted to normal consuming needs. Buyers seemed to prefer to wait before extending coverage to any large degree.

The basis for the earlier reported reversal was not altered by any new developments. April shipments from India were small as anticipated, namely about three hundred tons. Very little Lampong and only remnants of the last Sarawak crop are afloat. Therefore, May arrivals will be small. It appears that Singapore has sold sufficient quantities of May shipment Sarawak to ease the pressure on the market from this source for the time being. It is possible that we will see renewed efforts to sell new crop Sarawak late this month if supplies begin to flow freely into Singapore.

White pepper imports have been very modest, dealers said, with prices continuing depressed by the decline in the shipment market. The recent strengthening of black pepper prices has contributed some strength to white pepper. If demand were to increase, it was noted, it is likely that white pepper could do better.

Vanilla Beans—Spot prices on Bourbon vanilla beans are 50c. per pound higher at $6.50 to $7 per pound. Mexican beans are being quoted at $6.25 to $6.75 and whole beans going for $7.50 to $8 per pound.

Late reports from shippers in Madagascar noted that only about 10 tons of vanilla beans are on hand out of which 30 tons have been sold. No fresh supplies are supposedly to be expected to some into the market until next spring. The Mexican vanilla bean crop was short this year with reports stating that the crop only amounted to about 75,000 pounds in contrast with the approximately 225,000 pounds of a year earlier.

Ethyl Takes Land Option For an Antiknock Facility

Ethyl Corporation, New York, has taken options on land near Joliet, Ill., as a possible site for a new "Ethyl" antiknock compound manufacturing plant.

Ethyl owns plants in Baton Rouge, La., and Houston, Tex., and its subsidiary, Ethyl Corporation of Canada, Ltd., is presently building a plant near Sarnia, Ontario.

MM&R Names Bush

Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., New York, has announced the appointment of Harold E. Bush as manager of candy industry sales. Mr. Bush was formerly district sales manager, of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., corn products division.

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Coatings Materials

Producers lowered their prices or dioctyl adipate 1 cent per pound on May 1 as a result of a reduction in the price of adipic acid. A further decrease of 1½ cents per pound was subsequently posted by one producer and last week others followed suit. Quotations are now 42 cents per pound for drums in carlots; 43 cents per pound for drums in less carlots; and 40 cents per pound for tanks. The same price adjustments were posted for di-iso-decyl adipate. It is too early in the month to have accurate sales figures for plasticizers, but a more active market is said to be developing. During the previous two weeks sales had been lagging.

Although the world market for copper has weakened considerably, the American price has been held to 46½ cents per pound. As a result, oxide producers have been able to hold their quotations steady at current levels.

For the third consecutive week, quiet trading was witnessed in lead and zinc pigments. Prices though remained steady to firm. Other prime pigments have been moving at a seasonable pace, with prices steady and unchanged.

Statistics recently issued by the government indicate that shipments of atomized and grained aluminum powder and flaked powder in 1955 were down considerably from the previous year's totals. Paste shipments though were 15,608,000 pounds, compared with 13,350,00 pounds in 1954.

To offset increased production costs, major producers have upped alkyd resin prices ½ cent per pound. Quotations now range from 19½ cents to 21 cents per pound for quantities of 1 to 9 drums. Tankcar prices are 16½ cents to 18 cents per pound. Business in synthetic resins last week was described as seasonally good, with supplies sufficient for all market needs.

In natural gums the rate of business was slower but uniform last week. A firm price tone was displayed, particularly in the lower grade dammars. Quotations on orange shellac were steady against a normal volume of trading. With prices having declined 4 cents per pound during the previous three weeks, the market appears now to be in better balance. The price decline had resulted from a long supply situation and reduced buying interest. Current quotations are lemon No. 1, 48 cents per pound; No. 2, 46 cents per pound, superfine 43 cents to 44 cents per pound; and TN, 42 cents per pound (all prices are for 10-bag lots).

Argentine casein was held steady at 21½ cents per pound last week, but dealers report that supplies in the Argentine are being stacked pretty high. This leads consumers and dealers alike to expect that further price reductions will ensue. Should France in the coming months be in a position to offer sizable quantities of material, the price decline is apt to be accelerated. As yet though the extent of current European production is not known. Meanwhile, the majority of casein users continue to substitute soya protein in their operations, betraying no great eagerness to return to casein at the present price.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Dioctyl adipate, 2½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 13, 1955
100.14	100.14	100.15	97.17

For Current Prices see Page 9

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder—Shipments of atomized and grained powder totaled 15,728,000 pounds in 1955, compared with 29,915,000 pounds in 1954. Flaked powder shipments were 4,345,000 pounds as against 3,640,000 pounds during the previous year. Paste shipments in 1955 were 15,608,000 pounds compared with 13,350,000 in 1954.

Chrome Colors—Prices were last revised upwards November 15. Since then quotations have held steady, and at present the market shows a seasonal level of sales.

Copper Oxide—Despite a weak world market, the American price for copper is being held at 46½c. per pound. Consequently, producers of copper oxides are able to maintain their quotations at present levels. Price ranges continuing in effect are:—Copper oxide, black, 57-64½c. per pound; red, 97 percent, 69½-83½c. per pound; and 90 percent, 57½-67½c. per pound.

Earth Colors—Red and black oxides were hiked ¼-½c. per pound two months ago. Interest in the market is said to be lagging due to the greater popularity of synthetic pigments.

Lakes and Toners—Quotations on many of these materials were advanced at the first of the year to offset increases in the cost of dyestuffs and other basic materials. Subsequently, a few minor price adjustments have been reported, but in general, the pigments have been steady. Recent sales have been up to seasonal expectations and supplies have been in good balance.

Lead Pigments—For the third consecutive week trading was light, with prices holding steady to firm. Carlot quotations are 18½c. per pound for 97 percent red oxide; 19c. per pound for 98 percent red oxide; 19c. per pound for white basic carbonate; 17¼c. per pound for silicate; and 17¼c. per pound for sulfate. Because of the slower sales pace supplies are plentiful.

Methyl Violet Toner—This pigment has been moving seasonably after a recently announced price hike of 5c. per pound.

Zinc Pigments — Trading continued light, but prices were steady, reflecting a firm undertone in zinc metal. Carlot quotations are:—Zinc oxide, American process, lead-free, 14½c. per pound; leaded, 35 percent, 15½c. per pound; 50 percent, 15⅞c. per pound; French process, green seal, 15¾c. per pound; red seal, 15¼c. per pound; white seal, 16¼c. per pound; and USP, 17¼c. per pound. Zinc dust is quoted at 17½c. per pound. Due to reduced buying interest, supplies are plentiful.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—To offset increased production costs major producers have upped alkyd prices ½c. per pound. Quotations now range 19½c.-21c. per pound for quantities of 1-9 drums. Tankcar prices are 16½c.-18c. per pound. Business last week was described as seasonally good, with supplies sufficient for all market needs.

Phenolics—Quotations on these resins were unchanged in a price list issued April 30 by a top supplier. Prices continue at 22½c.-23½c. per pound for quantities of 1-9 drums. Tankcar prices range 21¼c.-22c. per pound. The sales pace is seasonally good, with supply and demand in balance.

Polystyrene—This material was upped 5c. per pound recently in response to increased costs of production. Manufacturers report that sales have continued to move briskly since the price increase. Supply and demand have been in good balance.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—Quotations were reported steady to firm at 32c. per pound for drums in carlots, 33c. per pound for less carlots, and 30c. per pound for tanks. The market last week showed mixed trends, but in general it appeared more active than the previous week. Ample supplies of material are available.

Dibutyl Sebacate—In last week's trading this material was unchanged at 66c. per pound for drums in carlots. Drums in less carlots are 66½c. to 67c. per pound and tanks are 64c. to 64½c. per pound. Like other plasticizers this material moved a little more actively last week.

Diethyl Phthalate—Quotations on this plasticizer have held steady, although prices of alcohols were advanced early in the year. Phthallic anhydride and other basic materials are reported to be in good supply holding steady in price. As a result, the spot price of diethyl phthalate

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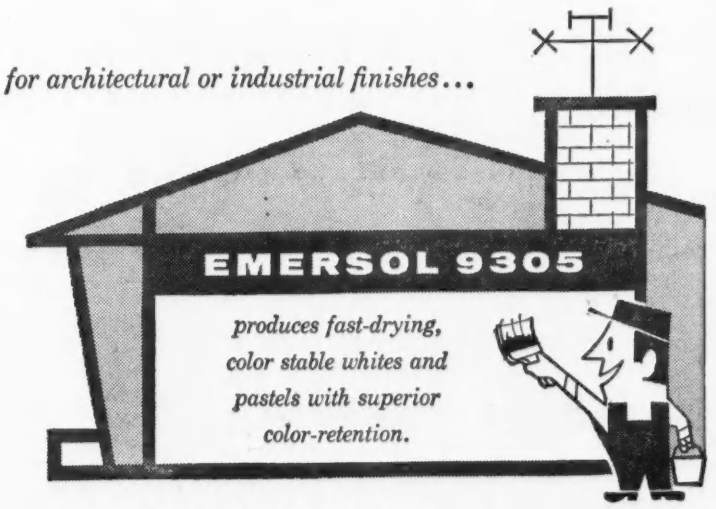

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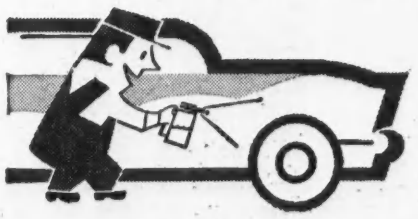

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Coatings Materials

can be expected to remain at present levels during the quarter.

Dimethyl Sebacate—Trading was seasonal with prices steady at $1.27 per pound for drums in carlots; $1.28 for drums in less carlots; and $1.25 for tanks.

Dioctyl Adipate — Producers lowered their prices 1c. per pound on May 1 as a result of a reduction in the price of adipic acid. A further decrease of 1½c. was subsequently posted for the plasticizer by one producer and others have followed suit. Quotations are now 42c. per pound for drums in carlots; 43c. per pound for drums in less carlots; and 40c. per pound for tanks.

Last week's sales pace was said to be seasonally moderate, with supplies amply available.

Di-Iso-Decyl Adipate—This material was recently reduced 2½c. per pound, following a price reduction in adipic acid. Present quotations are 42c. per pound for drums in carlots; 43c. per pound for drums in less carlots; and 40c. per pound for tanks. Sales last week were moderate to good and supplies adequate.

Tricresyl Phosphate—No changes have been posted since an advance of 1½c. per pound was made effective January 1. That change was brought about by an increase in cresylic acid. Material moved evenly last week against moderate demand. The market was reported in good balance.

Natural Resins

Copal Gum—Although the sales pace was slower last week, these materials displayed a firm price tone. The last price change reported was a 2c. drop in Manila DBB posted three weeks ago.

The Indonesian government has not yet adjusted its gum prices to conform to Philippine quotations. As a result, the Philippine grades continue to take a greater share of the business. From time to time dealers have expressed the opinion that the Indonesian government would find itself obliged to let prices fall to more competitive levels, but at present there are no indications that such an action is intended.

Dammar Gum—The rate of business was more uniform and slower last week, with prices showing a firm undertone, particularly in the lower grades. The most active materials in last week's market continued at the following quotations:—Siam, 39c. per pound; Singapore No. 1, 47-49c. per pound; No. 2, 30-31c. per pound; No. 3 dust, 16½-17c. per pound; and No. 3 seeds, 20-22c. per pound.

Shellac—Prices were steady against a normal volume of trading. With prices having declined 4c. per pound during the previous three weeks, the market appears to be in better balance. The price declines resulted from a long supply situation and reduced buying interest. Current quotations are:—Lemon No. 1, 48c. per pound; lemon No. 2, 46c. per pound; superfine, 43-44c. per pound; and TN, 42c. per pound (all prices are for 10-bag lots).

Miscellaneous

Casein—Argentine supplies are lengthening, it was reported, due to the low

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Coatings Materials

buying interest that has prevailed since February. In this situation, consumers and dealers alike are expecting the price to fall below the present level of 21½c. per pound. Meanwhile, soya protein has gained many new users and is not apt to lose them, according to dealers, until the casein price is more competitive.

Last year Europe failed to produce the quantity of casein expected, thus enabling Argentina to have a virtual monopoly on world supplies. This resulted in an upwards price spiral that ended in January with the material selling at 36c. per pound.

To most consumers, this price seemed prohibitive, and so the market became nearly deserted in favor of soya protein. Since then the price of casein has been edging downward steadily.

Since Europe has not put any sizable quantities of material on the market, the supply situation is not as long as it might be. But European production is still an unknown factor, and if France should be in a position to offer large amounts of material, the price decline undoubtedly would be accelerated.

Glue—The following figures compiled by the Bureau of the Census indicate production, shipments and stocks of bone and hide glue in thousands of pounds during March with February's figures shown for comparison.

Production

	March	February
Hide, glue, total	5,202	5,243
Low grade	1,840	2,081
Medium grade	1,391	1,347
High grade	1,212	1,066
Extra high grade	759	749
Bone glue, total	5,322	5,295
Green	4,273	4,249
Extracted	1,049	1,046
Glue, total	10,524	10,538

Shipments

Hide, glue, total	5,162	4,963
Low grade	2,003	1,750
Medium grade	1,532	1,337
High grade	1,039	1,172
Extra high grade	588	704
Bone glue, total	5,502	5,764
Green	4,461	4,498
Extracted	1,041	1,266
Glue, total	10,664	10,727

Stocks

Hide, glue, total	21,071	21,031
Low grade	5,852	6,015
Medium grade	5,175	5,316
High grade	5,770	5,597
Extra high grade	4,274	4,103
Bone glue, total	11,089	11,269
Green	8,171	8,359
Extracted	2,918	2,910
Glue, total	32,160	32,300

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. May 4	Mon. May 7	Tues. May 8	Wed. May 9	Thur. May 10
Drums—					
K	...	...	$8.32	...	...
M	$8.14§	$8.13	...	...	...
N	...	...	...	...	$8.25‡
WG	8.40	...	8.45	...	...
WW	8.61§‡	...	8.56§	$8.63	8.54‡
Bags—					
M	8.15	...	...	...	...
N	...	...	...	...	8.17
WG	...	...	...	...	8.52
WW	...	...	...	...	8.62

Tankcars (for week ended May 4)—
M or better, $7.89§; K or better, $7.71

Sales, USDA
1,317* 320* 240* 480* 492*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B through N, $9.40; WG, $9.55; WW, $9.65

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.553§	.552-	.5525	.551§	.55	.5575
Sales	14,000¶	12,000¶	12,000¶	6,000¶		4,000¶

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63½c., l.c.l. 75c.

*Drums equivalent. †Tankcars. ¶Gallons. §Average price. ‡Late May.

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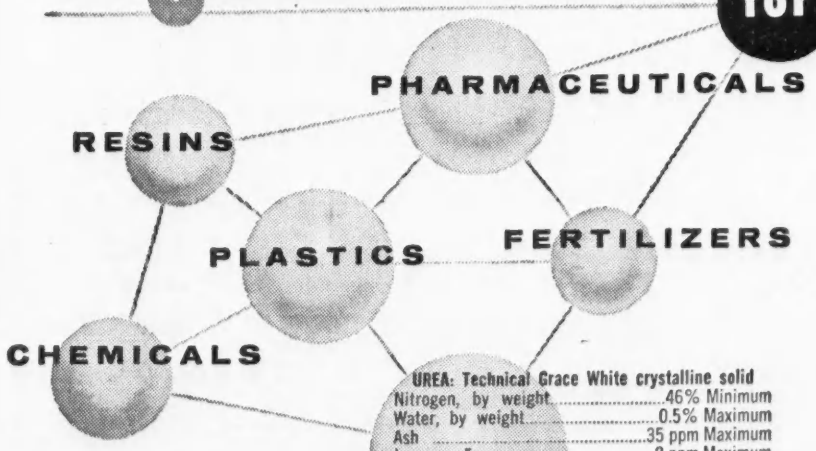

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Color, APHA ..... 10 Maximum
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Turbidity, ppm SiO.—APHA standard ... 30 Maximum
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Whale Oil 1956 Output Surpassed Previous Year

Production of whale oil in 1955-56 rose slightly to about 335,000 tons, above the 332,250 tons produced during the 1954-55 pelagic season, according to a preliminary report by Foreign Agricultural Service. Sperm oil output was expected to be up sharply from the last year.

Total production for all expeditions, except those under the flags of Panama and the U.S.S.R., was about 57,400 tons, as compared with 50,300 tons last year. In 1954-55 the two above-referenced expeditions (for which information is not yet available) produced about 2,280 tons of sperm oil.

The pelagic whaling season, which ended on March 4 this year, lasted only 58 days, the shortest catching period thus far in the Antartic, under the international whaling agreement.

The reported catch was 14,860 blue whale units out of a permitted maximum of 15,000. In the two previous seasons, when the maximum catch was 15,500 blue whale units, the seasons lasted 72 and 76 days.

Cal Standard Names Site For $30 Million Refinery

Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco, has chosen a site for its $30 million refinery to be erected in Honolulu, T.H. The site preferred is part of Sand Island, a government-owned tract in Honolulu harbor.

The territorial government and the city and county of Honolulu have approved the zoning and sale of the land at public auction, at which California Standard will submit a bid.

According to T. S. Petersen, president, "This land is now under the jurisdiction of the federal government and it was thought that Sand Island could be relinquished by the federal government.

"However, the Department of Justice believes now that the transfer will require an act of Congress. We believe such a refinery will be of great benefit to the Islands, but of course we cannot proceed with the refinery until these governmental procedural problems have been worked out."

Goodrich Chemical Contract Is Awarded to Girdler Co.

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has awarded Girdler Company, Louisville, Ky., a contract to provide additional "Geon" polyvinyl resins and plastic compounds facilities at Avon Lake, Ohio, where there are existing Geon plants.

Girdler is a division of National Cylinder Gas Company, Chicago. It is estimated that the expansion program will entail an investment of $5,000,000. Construction will start May 15 and the project is expected to be completed in March, 1957.

Polak Appoints Grimm

Polak & Schwarz, Inc., New York, has appointed Charles H. Grimm as Manager of the New York Laboratories for Flavor and Essential Oil Research. Mr. Grimm, who has been with Polak & Schwarz, Inc. for the past two and one-half years, has been associated with the industry for over twenty years in various technical executive positions. He is the author of many articles and papers which have been published in scientific journals.

N.Y. Paint Club Elects Officers

The New York Paint and Varnish Production Club has elected the following slate of officers for the term 1956-57:—President, Ernest S. Paterno; vice-president, E. J. Dunn; secretary, Moe Bauman, and treasurer, Ben Chatzinoff.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Trend of edible oils continued downward last week and lower prices were again registered for soybean, cottonseed, corn. Prime factors were the weakness of soybeans combined with the lack of trading for export and domestic account. Lard also was weaker and about ½ cent lower. Crude coconut oil was easy and fractionally lower, with copra inactive and nominal. Tallow and grease market was unsettled and slightly lower prices were named for all grades. Trading was spotty for domestic use at the lower levels. Export interest was inactive. Oleo oil and oleo stearine were off fractionally, but quotations were merely nominal.

Higher flaxseed market was reflected in linseed oil and producers raised quotations one-half cent per, pound despite offers of resale oil which have been depressing the market. Consuming demand was still limited, though withdrawals against contracts were quite active. Tung oil was steadier and lifted fractionally for prompt shipment. Oiticica was quiet and it was intimated could have been shaded on a firm bid. Refined fish oil remained firm, reflecting the strength of crude menhaden oil. Export inquiry for the latter was less active, but offerings were light and closely held.

Sharply higher prices again featured carnauba wax last week and the market advanced 6 to 10 cents per pound, as to grade. Trading was active, with sales reported as far forward as September delivery. Replacements from Brazil also were steadily advanced and offered sparingly. Stocks on spot were extremely scarce, with yellows reported practically unobtainable.

Price Trends

Advanced

Acid, linseed, ½c. per lb.
Oil, linseed, ½c. per lb.
Tung, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $2 per ton.
Wax, carnauba, chalky, 9c. per lb.
No. 3, Ceara, 6c. per lb.
Parnahyba, 6c. per lb.
Yellow, No. 1 Ceara, 10c. per lb.
Parnahyba, 10c. per lb.

Reduced

Grease, choice white, ¼c. per lb.
other grades, ⅛c. per lb.
Lard, ½c. per lb.
Oil, coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Corn, crude, ½c. per lb.
refd., ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ⅜c. per lb.
refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Oleo, 1c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ⅜c. per lb.
refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Oleo stearine, ½c. per lb.
Tallow, inedible, ⅛c. to ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 13, 1955
118.75	118.13	111.37	104.64

For Current Prices see Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Trading was less active and confined to actual needs. Domestic grades remained steady and unchanged. No. 1 Brazilian and Indian oils ranged from 18¼c. to 18½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Coconut—Crude was easy and lower. Shipments were offered at 12¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, May. Tankcars at New York were offered at 13⅞c. and shadable.

Corn—Prices dropped sharply with competing oils. Crude was lower and 16c. bid, per pound, tankcars, mills. Refined declined to 19.76c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt.

Cottonseed — Trend of the bleachable cottonseed oil futures continued downward last week under heavy liquidation which caught stop loss orders. Lower soybeans, crude cottonseed oil lard were contributing factors. Trading was active and quotations registered drastic declines, especially old crop months. Late in the week the market developed a steadier tone due to improved technical position and prices regained a portion of the decline.

Crude oil was weak, but closed steadier. Tankcars were nominal at 15⅝c. f.o.b. South East and Valley and at 15½c. to 15¾c., Texas as to location.

Final government report placed the 1955 cotton crop based on ginning at 14,721,000 bales compared with 13,696,000 bales for 1954. Cottonseed production was indicated at 6,038,000 tons against 5,709,000 in 1954. No estimate for the 1956 crop will be issued until July 9.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, May 11, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		—Cents per pound—		
May	91	18.30	17.20	17.85S
July	1,238	18.65	17.40	18.25S
Sept.	628	17.83	16.95	17.70@17.72
Oct.	30	16.77	16.15	16.77S
Dec.	283	16.35	15.74	16.35S
Jan.	3	16.30	15.82	16.30@16.45
Mar.	45	16.29	15.70	16.25@16.35
May (1957)	19	16.28	15.80	16.28@16.32

Total sales, 2,337 contracts.

Memphis—Crude cottonseed oil nominal at 15⅜c. per pound, tankcars. Cottonseed meal quoted at $53 per ton, sacked, Memphis; hulls, $9 per ton, sacked. Demand slow.

Linseed—Higher flaxseed strengthened the oil market and the price schedule advanced ½c. per pound. Demand was reported confined to fill-in needs. Raw oil was held at 16c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, May-August delivery. Withdrawals of oil against former contracts was reported fairly active.

Flaxseed — Seed market was stronger and advanced 10c. per bushel. Offerings continued light.

The Department of Agriculture has announced that flaxseed taken over following the 1955-crop price-support maturity date on April 30 will be sold at storage points for either export or domestic, at the higher of the market price or 105 percent of the 1955-crop price-support rate plus carrying charges. Sales will be made by Commodity Stabilization Service Commodity Offices at Minneapolis, Chicago, and Portland. This sales plan will be continued in the CCC monthly sales list for June. If any unsold stocks remain after July 1, the minimum sales price will reflect the higher 1956-crop price support level for flaxseed.

Minneapolis—Crushers advanced bids on cash flaxseed 10c. a bushel, influenced by meager country offerings at the lower level. In addition to active crusher demand, there was export interest in the market. Weather and crop reports indicated that seeding was slightly behind schedule, but that it was still early enough for timely planting of seed. Deliveries of about 200,000 bushels of flaxseed against May contracts had no weakening effect, indicating ready demand. Bids in the cash market were up to $3.95 a bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis, Minneapolis. It was estimated that the government took over only about 100,000 to 200,000 bushels of flax, compared with 8,800,000 bushels last year. Offerings of cash flaxseed in the spot market totaled only 5 cars and 915 bushels while to-arrive bookings amounted to 45 cars and 49,105 bushels in trucklots, most trading at the $3.95 level. Total receipts for all accounts were 143 cars compared with 87 a year ago. Shipments totaled 67 cars against 14 last year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1955-56	Shipments 1955-56	Shipments 1954-55
Past week	250,250	112,000	42,000
Since Sept. 1	23,327,500	5,241,250	4,692,000

Oiticica—Trading was reported spotty. Tankcars ranged from 15¼c. to 15½c. per pound, tankcars New York, prompt delivery, as to seller. Drums were quoted at 17c. to 17½c. per pound, spot as to quantity.

Olive—Stocks on spot were limited and closely held. Trading was light and reported from $3.60 to $3.75 per gallon, drums, duty paid as to quality and quantity. Embargo on shipments from Spain was still in effect. Offers from other producing sources also were nil.

Palm—This market was quiet, but firm with the higher cost of replacements. Drums were held at 16.10c. to 17.10c. per pound, spot as to quantity. Shipments were quoted at 13.85c., tankcars, New York basis.

Peanut — Increased available supplies combined with lower competing oils caused prices to decline sharply. Crude dropped to 16c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment, but closed stronger and held at 17c. Refined also was steady at 20½c., tankcars, N. Y. The government released peanuts last week to produce about 75 tankcars of oil. Refined

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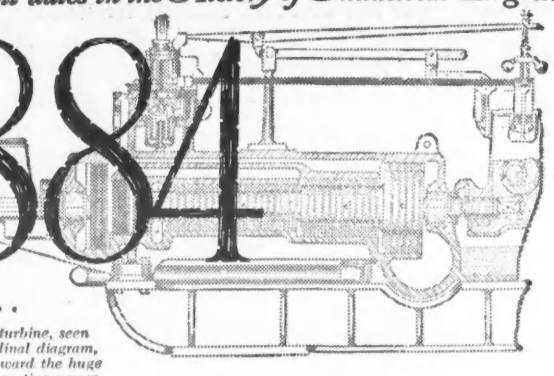

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

was lower at 19¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Rapeseed — Refined was scarce and steady. Tankcars were maintained at 18¼c. per pound, New York prompt and later delivery.

Soybean — Lower soybeans and allied markets caused this market to decline fractionally. Crude was sold at 15¼c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, May-August delivery, but closed stronger and nominal at 15⅜c.-15½c. First half September was moved at 15c. and October-December at 13⅛c., and bid. Trading was light. Refined salad was steady at 18.72c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, May 11, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
May	1	15.45	15.45	15.45S
July	17	15.81	14.75	15.48@15.55
Sept.	31	15.35	14.30	14.90S
Oct.	14	13.19	12.92	13.55@13.74
Dec.	14	13.10	13.00	13.22@13.29

Total sales, 77 contracts.

Tung—Tone of the market was firmer, with offers lifted to 23½c. and 23¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt and later delivery, according to seller. Drums ranged from 25c. to 25½c. per pound, depending upon quantity. Domestic oil was nominal around 23¼c., tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Trading was restricted to actual needs.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—This market was reported quiet and nominal around $160 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds	
	Beans	Oil
Last week	.....	1,830,000
Previous week	206,550	600,000
Corresponding week, 1954	2,314,050	2,052,000
Total this year	17,897,200	27,487,000
Corresponding period, 1954	43,431,365	31,460,000

Cocoa Butter—This market was quiet and unchanged. Prices ranged from 47c. to 52c. per pound, according to quantity.

Copra—Trading was reported inactive. Prompt shipment was offered at $172.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Trading was slow as domestic and export inquiry slackened. Choice white was easier and nominal. All hog was quoted at 8⅜c. to 8½c. and not all hog, 8⅛c. to 8¼c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Yellow grease ranged from 7⅛c. to 7¼c., same basis, as to acid content.

Lard — Market declined sharply, with vegetable oils. Cash lard was lower at 12¾c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Extra was lower and nominal at 17c. to 17½c. per pound, drums, as to seller. Oleo stearine also was easier and quoted at 13c. to 13½c. per pound, barrels.

Tallow—Market was quiet and lower from ⅛c. to ¼c. per pound. Sales of bleached fancy and extra were moderate at the lower levels. Bleachable fancy was sold at 7½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 7⅜c.; special, 7¼c., and No. 1, 7⅛c., same basis. Export business was spotty. Fancy was quoted at 9⅛c. to 9¼c., drums, f.a.s. and 7¾c. to 7⅞c. tankcars, delivered.

For Domestic and Export

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MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Fish Oils

Cod—Trading was reported slow. Norwegian oil for shipment was nominal at 10¾c. per pound, drums, c.i.f. New York and Newfoundland, 11½c., same basis. Drums on spot were in light supply and quoted at 12c. per pound.

Menhaden—This market was quiet with both domestic and foreign buyers on the sidelines. Tankcars were nominal at 9c. to 9¼c. per pound, Atlantic and Gulf points. Trading in refined grades was spotty. Light pressed oil was firm at 11½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Trading was still on a hand-to-mouth basis. Forty-one percent was offered at $53 per ton sacked Memphis; $52 lower Mississippi Valley; $54 Alabama; $58 Georgia, and $60 Carolina mills and solvent at $51 Memphis and $50 lower Mississippi Valley points for May shipment.

Linseed Meal — Trading light and spotty. Prices unchanged.

Minneapolis—Linseed meal market was quiet, purchases consisting of small amounts for fill-in needs. Quotations were at an unchanged level. Shipping directions continued at an ac-

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In Cincinnati: Howard Dock

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

tive pace. Crushers quoted extracted linseed meal at $53 to $53.50 a ton for May forward, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Moderate amounts of re-sale meal were available at $1 to $1.50 less, but there was not much pressure on the market. Old process expeller type meal was in tight supply, price holding at $59.50, bulk, Minneapolis.

Shipments of linseel meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1955-56	1954-55
Past week	12,660,000	10,320,000
Since Sept. 1	576,550,000	496,140,000

Peanut Feed Meal — This market was made by resale offerings from exporters who have dominated this market for some time. Forty-five percent protein was quoted at $62 per ton sacked f.o.b. Georgia and Alabama, May-June shipment. Buyers, especially domestic users, are hard to locate.

Soybean Meal—Demand was relatively slow. Processors, in order to protect their processing margins, raised asking prices. Forty-four percent unrestricted was quoted at $59 per ton for May-June shipment basis Decatur and $58 f.o.b. Mississippi Valley points for May shipment.

Waxes

Carnauba wax market advanced drastically as a result of heavy trading and steadily advancing cost of replacements from Brazil. Consumers and dealers were in the market for supplies and heavy business took place for prompt and up to next September delivery. Stocks on spot were limited and in firm hands. :No. 3, Ceara crude was quoted at 68c. to 70c. per pound, and Parnahyba, 69c. to 71c., as to quantity. Yellow was practically unavailable with sales of No. 1 Ceara reported at $1.23 per pound and quoted nominally at $1.24 to $1.26 per pound, with Parnahyba held at $1.26 to $1.27 per pound, same basis. Prices advanced 6c. to 10c. per pound as to grade. Fatty was lifted 6c. to 8c. per pound, while yellow was boosted 10c. per pound. Candelilla was scarce and firm, with improved buying interest noted. Beeswax was quiet, but steady. Offers of crude continued scanty. Ouricury was quiet and unchanged. Japan wax was light supply and well held at unchanged quotations.

Ammonia Institute Issues Anhydrous Ammonia Data

Root zone applications of anhydrous ammonia can help insure a farmer's corn crop against drouth, according to the Agricultural Ammonia Institute.

This advantage from using agricultural ammonia is pointed out in a new full-color bulletin, "Producing Quality Corn," just released by the institute, and which has already been distributed to some 75,000 corn growers throughout the nation.

AAI recommends the use of agricultural ammonia in a balanced plant food program for corn as a means of lowering farm production costs. "The AAI recommends adequate fertilization not merely to produce more corn," the bulletin states, "but to increase production per acre with consequent lowering of cost per bushel."

Alcohol Transport Rules Are Eased by Government

Internal revenue ruling No. 56-200, issued last week by the alcohol and tobacco tax division, permits the consolidation and shipment of single gallon cans of specially denated alcohol in one outside container. The ruling states:—

"A number of one-gallon cans of specially denatured alcohol, each bearing an individual serial number and all of the other marks required by the industrial alcohol regulations, may be packaged in a single fiberboard case stenciled to show the contents, the specially denatured alcohol formula number, and the individual serial numbers of the cans contained therein. If the serial numbers run in consecutive order, only the first and last numbers need be shown on the fiberboard case."

Procon to Build Refinery

Procon Incorporated, Des Plaines, Ill., has been awarded a contract in excess of $2 million by United Refining Company, Warren, Pa., for construction of a 2,500 barrel-per-day fluid catalytic cracking precess unit and gas recovery facilities, a catalytic polymerization process unit and light hydrocarbon and gasoline treating equipment. Work will begin in June and completion is expected by early winter.

Fertilizer Bid Openings Set for May 31, June 4

The Emergency Procurement Service of General Services Administration will open bids May 31 and June 4 for the purchase of fertilizer materials for shipment to India and Thailand under the mutual aid program.

Bid invitation No. 86-13-052,5-50077 (A1) is for supplying 5,700 long tons of fertilizer grade urea for shipment to Madras, India. Offers must be made by 5 p.m. EST, May 24, to be opened May 31.

Purchases of fertilizers for Thailand will be made under invitation No. 93-13-033-5-60095, which calls for offers of 100 metric tons of ammonium sulfate, forty metric tons of muriate of potash, and forty-five metric tons of triple superphosphate. Offers will be received until 5 p.m. EST May 28 and the bids will be opened June 4.

Conn. Chemical Appoints

Appointment of Milton Schwarz as director of sales and product development for Connecticut Chemical Research Corporation, Bridgeport, Conn., has been announced. Mr. Schwarz formerly was technical director and assistant to the president of Turner-Hall Corporation, New York.

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NEW STAINESS STEEL MIXERS DOUBLE RIBBON from 200 to 2,000 lb. capacity.
W&P 100 GALLON WC MIXERS jacketed sigma blades.
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PATTERSON 4x5 BUHRSTONE lined PEBBLE MILLS.
BUFLOVAK DOUBLE DRUM DRYERS 32"x52", 36x84, 42x120.
SMALL AND LARGE BALL MILLS and PEBBLE MILLS.
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OFFERS

DRYERS AND KILNS
Devine #12 & #23 Vac. Shelf Dryers.
Stokes 2'x6' Rotary Vac. Dryer.
1—Allbr. Nell 4x9 Atmos Drum Dryers.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20"

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES
4—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type.
8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
6—Sharples No. 5A Stainless & #6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

FILTERS
#2 Sweetland Filter 12 Stainless covered leaves
1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Gen. Amer. 2'x1' Rotary Vac. Filter.
Sperry and Shriver 6" to 36" iron & wood. Sweetland & Oliver Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS
Pfaudler 250 gal. Glass Lined Jack. Kettle.
Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack Cl Vac Kettle.
2—Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia. complete.
6—Jack. steel Kettles to 1000 gals.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper. Glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS
2—Mikro Pulverizers #2TH & #2SI.
Abbe 37"x30" chrome-mang. Ball Mill.
Patterson 30"x42", 4'x5' & 6'x8'.
Abbe 30"x30". Also Jar Mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1—#00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Sturtevant #0, 18" hinged Hammer Mill.
Schutz-O'Neill #1 & 20" Pulverizers.
Williams #3 & 2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & up.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll crusher.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9" x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U.S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS
Day Imperial 75 x 150 gal. Jack. Mixers.
Lancaster 6' dia. Vert. Mixer 25 HP.
Kent 3 HP. continuous dry mixer.
Baker Perkins double arm Mixers. 100 & 50 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral mixer.
Day Brighton 20 gal. Change Can Mixers.
Read 50 & 100 gal. double arm mixers.
Read 80 qt. vert. mixer, 3 speed.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000#.
3—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 3 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS
Stokes 280A 4" dia. Preform Machine.
Kux 2½" dia. Tablet Machine.
Tablet Machines, Single Punch & Rotary.
Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines & Labelers.
Pneumatic Scale Automatic Capper.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packer.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
8—Devine, Buffalo, Stokes Vac. Pumps.
Conveyors & Elevators. Gas Boilers.
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Centrif., Rotary, Duplex & Triplex Pumps

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IN STOCK

DRYERS
3—Link Belt Roto-Louvre 7'5"x20', 5'2"x20', 3'10"x12'.
3—Hersey 4'x30', 3'x20', 18"x12' S/S Hot Air Rotary.
1—Buflovak 2'x4' double drum Vacuum.
4—Stokes single door Vacuum Shelf with 10—40"x43" shelves.
3—Devine double door Vacuum Shelf 17 and 20—59"x78" shelves.
3—Stokes Rotary Vac. 3'x15', 30"x8', 18"x42".
1—Devine Rotating Vacuum 5'x10'.
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 38"x25', 6'x40'.
4—Rotary Dryers 5'x30', 4½'x50', 6'x40', 6'x74'.

MIXERS
1—Baker Perkins #16 VUEM double arm Dispersion Mixer, 150 gal.
6—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm 600, 200 and 100 gallons.
3—Abbe Aluminum Powder 12, 20 and 40 cu. ft.
9—Steel jacketed Powder 50, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
1—Struthers-Wells 6'x9' S/S Rotating, jacketed.
2—Robinson S/S jacketed Powder 48"x7'6" long, 90 cu. ft.

MILLS
1—Patterson NEW 6'x8' Porcelain lined Mill 50 HP motor.
3—Abbe Paterson 6'x8' unlined Ball Mills.
3—Abbe 5'x6', 4'x5', 3'x3½' Silex lined Pebble Mills.
3—Mikro Pulverizer Bantam and #2TH.
1—National 6"x12" Two-Roll Mill, motor driven.

CENTRIFUGES
2—Sharples C-20, C-27, Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S/S.
2—Bird 18"x28", 24"x30", stainless and steel, Solid Bowl Continuous.
1—Bird 40" Suspended, rubber covered, imperforate basket.
2—Bird 40" Suspended 347 S/S, perforated basket, TEFC motor.
1—AT&M 36" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Fletcher 30" center-slung, S/S perforated basket.
1—Fletcher 20" suspended S/S perforated basket.
2—Podbielniak Model 6080 S/S Extractors, 10 HP XP motors.

REACTORS, CONDENSERS, TOWERS, TANKS
4—Pfaudler glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors 750, 350, 250 and 50 gal.
1—2500 gal. 304 S/S jacketed Reactor.
8—4000 gal. 7'x14' Steel jacketed, agitated Kettles.
1—10'x16' Aluminum Tank, ½" shell, 10,000 gals.
2—5,000 gal. Vertical 347 S/S Vessels, 1/2" shell, 120 psi.
2—Pfaudler 100 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors.
1—8500 gal. Horizontal Pressure Tank, 275# W.P.
2—10'x40', 10'x30' Horizontal Storage Tanks 3/8" shell.
2—Pfaudler 2500 gal. glass lined Tanks.
25—Atmospheric S/S Heat Exchangers 715 & 477 sq. ft.
1—Struthers-Wells 536 sq. ft., 304 S/S Heat Exchanger.

FILTERS
1—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum.
3—Eimco 18"x24", 18"x12", 316 S/S Rotary Vacuum.
1—Feinc 5'x3' Monel Rotary Vacuum String.
2—#3 Sweetland S/S Filters, 12-25" dia. leaves 75 sq. ft.
4—#3, #5, #7, #12 Sweetland Filters.
4—Shriver 36"x36", 30"x30", c.i. Filter Presses, P&F, washing.
2—Shriver 24"x24" P&F rubber covered, washing.

MISCELLANEOUS
2—Foster Wheeler Dowtherm Units 250,000 and 4½ Million BTU.
4—Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters 40"x120", 40"x84."
6—Robinson, Sprout Waldron S/S Sifters 40"x84", single deck.
5—Stokes DDS2, "R" and "T" Tablet Presses.
1—Komarek-Greaves Briquetting Press 316 S/S, 20 HP motor.
2—Ball & Jewell #2, #1½ Rotary Cutters.
7—Nash Vacuum Pumps #H7, #H6, #L5, #4, #2.
2—Beach-Russ Model "D" Vacuum Pumps 50 cfm.
7—Durco S/S Centrifugal Pumps 1" to 3".

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1—Homogenizer AC-500
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1—AT&M Susp. 48" dia. Perf. Basket, St. St., Fume tight.
1—Fletcher Susp. 40" dia. Imperf. Basket, Steel.
1—Tolhurst Susp. 26" dia. Imperf. Basket, Steel.
2—Bird Solid Bowl, Continuous Filter, 36" x 50" and 40" x 60".
1—Bird 24" x 24" Continuous Screen Filter.
6—DeLaval Nos. 74-11; 94-01; 600, LA-11.
2—Sharples Super Centrifuges, St. St. Bowl.

CRYSTALLIZERS

2—Swenson-Walker, 30' long each, Welded Jackets.
3—B & S 6' dia. Stainless Steel Crystallizing or Evap. Kettles, with jacket and agitator.

DRYERS

1—B & S 3' x 15' Rotary Dryer, Everdur Constr.
1—Stainless Steel Rotary Dryer, 38" dia. x 15' long.
4—Devine #27 Vacuum Shelf Dryers, two-door, 17 shelves, 475 sq. ft.; with condensers.
1—Devine #23 Vacuum Shelf Dryer, two-door, 13 shelves, 356 sq. ft.
2—Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 6 shelves, 39" x 59", 80 sq. ft. 9½" space. UNUSED.
1—Stainless Steel Spray Dryer, 19' dia. x 20' high, still installed in Camden, N. J.
1—Bowen 5' dia. Stainless Steel Spray Dryer.
1—Stokes 3' dia. x 15' long Jacketed Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
4—Double Drum Dryers: 42" x 120"; 24" x 60"; 24" x 36"; 22" x 38".
5—Rotary Hot Air Dryers: 5'6" D x 50' L, 4'6" x 40', 3' x 24'.
2—Hardinge Rotary Coolers, 104" x 70', 104" x 30'.
1—Hardinge XC-2 Ruggles Coles Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 4' D x 30' L.

EVAPORATORS—STILLS

1—Conkey 1900 sq. ft. Triple Effect, Vertical long Herculoy tubes.
1—Buflovak 588 sq. ft. Double Effect, all stainless steel.
1—Stainless Steel, 145 sq. ft. coil, 500 gal. pot.
1—Stokes 150 gal. St. St. Jacketed Vacuum Still.
3—Stainless Steel Packed Columns: 8" dia. x 26' H; 14" dia. x 25'; 23" x 80".
2—Stainless Steel Cascade Columns 5' dia. x 50' high.

FILTERS

1—Niagara #510-28 Type 316 Stainless Steel Filter, with extra set of screens.
1—Feinc Rotary Vac. Filter 6'6" dia. x 6', string discharge.
1—Alsop SD-6-WR-10 Stainless Steel Jacketed Filter.
3—Sweetland Filters: #12 (72 lvs.); #5 (20 lvs.); #2 (18 lvs.).
2—Eimco 10' x 12' Rotary Filters, Rubber Covered.
1—Swenson 8' x 8' Rotary Vacuum Filter, Precoat type. Acid proof construction.
9—Filter Presses open and closed delivery, 12" to 36".
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1—Patterson 5' x 22' Ball Tube Mill—Unused.
3—Sturtevant #10 & #12 Rotary Blenders—Unused.
1—A.T. & M. 60" S.S. Centrifuge, M.D.
2—Devine 20 shelf Double Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 59" x 78".
6—Surface Condensers & Receivers 50 to 150 sq. ft.
1—Stokes Microvac Pump 60 c.f.m. M.D.
4—Day & Ross 40 gallon Pony Mixers 1 & 2 speed, M.D.
2—Rotex Sifters 40" x 66" Double and 40" x 84" single deck, M.D.
1—Tri-Homo Disperser #4 w/5 H.P. Motor.
1—Lee 300 gal. S.S. Jack. Kettle 90# W.P.
1—Pfaudler 500 gal. G.L. Reactor.
1—Double Drum Dryer 4' x 9'.
1—Buflovak 6' dia. Vac. Crystallizer.
1—Patterson 4' x 5' Pebble Mill, M.D.
1—Tolhurst 40" Sus. Style Rubber Lined Centrifuge.
1—W & P 100 gal. Double Arm Jack. Mixer, M.D.
1—Day Imperial Stainless Steel 350 gal. Mixer, Type MDF.
2—Patterson 5' and 6' Double Cone Blenders, M.D.

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48" SS SWECO 3-Deck Sifter. NEW.
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310-12 L. B. Roto Louvre Dryer.
502-20 L. B. Roto Louvre Dryer.
212A Stokes Vacuum Pump.
1300 gal. Glass-Lined Tank.
2500 gal. glass-lined Storage Tank.

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T. Shriver Steam Jacketed 36" x 36" P. & F. Press, 29 chambers; Seco 64 ton closure.
T. Shriver 42" x 42" C. I. Press; 39 chambers.

FILTERS—Enzinger Pressure Leaf Filter; 360 sq. ft., 4' x 57".
Sweetland Pressure Leaf Filters; No. 2 to No. 12.
Horizontal Rotary Vacuum Filter; 7' dia. S/S contacts.
Oliver Dorrco Rotary Vacuum; 6' x 3'; Nickel contacts.

REACTORS—Pfaudler Glass Lined; Jacketed, Agitated up to 1000 gal.
Blaw Knox S/S Dowtherm Jacketed; 2700 gal.
Monel 5' x 5' Jacketed and Agitated; 785 gal.
Bethlehem Sulphonator; 1400 gal. Coils cast in wall.
Dopp Fully Jacketed; Agitated; Cast Iron; 650 gal.
Steel Kettle 3000 gal. Jacketed; Agitated; 8' x 7'.
Blaw Knox Resin Kettles; Jacketed; Agitated; 8' x 7'6".

KETTLE—Nickel Kettle; Jacketed; Agitated; Double Motion; 6' x 5'.

AUTOCLAVES—Lancaster 50" x 17'4"; type 347 S/S; 300 PSI.
A. O. Smith; 5' x 9'; 370 PSI; Type 316 Stainless.

VACUUM PAN—Mojonnier Stainless 3' x 10'; Stainless Calandria.

EVAPORATORS—Inconel Double Effect; 850 sq. ft. and 430 sq. ft.
Swenson five body; quadruple effect; accessories.

DRYERS—Devine Vacuum Chamber Dryer No. 12; Shelves 40" x 43".
Stokes Rotary Jacketed Vacuum 34" x 10'; accessories.
Bagley & Sewell 28" x 60" Double Drum Dryer, complete.
Buflovak 32" x 72" Double Drum Dryer with accessories.
General American Twin Drum Dryer; 42" x 120"; Stainless.
Dryer Drums or Rolls; Chrome or Nickel Plated 4' x 4'.
Rotary Kiln; 8' x 123' heavy ½" plate; 75 HP & drive.
Hersey Rotary Gas Fired Dryer; Counter Current 5' x 26'.
Double Door Sterlizers; sizes up to 48" x 42" x 96".
Raymond, "Combustion Eng." Flash Drying System, complete.
Louisville Rotary Cooler 38" x 20' with accessories.

COLUMNS—Aluminum Bubble Cap 60 Plate; 11 sections; 27½" x 36'.
Stainless Bubble Cap 8⅝" x 19' and 14" x 26'8".

CONDENSERS—Tubular S/S 110 sq. ft.; 44 Tubes, ⅞" x 7'6" long.
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CENTRIFUGALS—Sharples Super D-Hydrator Model C27; 316 S/S; 30 HP.
Sharples H2 Nozlejector; 15 HP Explosion Proof Motor.
Bird Continuous 18" x 28" with solid conical bowl.
Bird Continuous 36" x 50" with 40 HP motor.
DeLaval Separator type; Model AA-OO; type 316 Stainless.
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MIXERS—Baker Perkins CASCADE in type 316 S/S; Jacketed.
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H. K. Porter S/S Jacketed Ribbon Mixer; 4' x 4' x 7'6".

PEBBLE MILLS—Abbe, Patterson, International up to 8' x 8'; 50 HP.

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IMP MILLS—Raymond Models 00, 0000, #32 and #47 Imp Mills.

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2—Rotary Dryers, 4'6" x 40'.
1—Stokes Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 3' x 12'.
1—Devine Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 5' x 20'.
1—Buflovak Double Drum Dryer, 42" x 120", ASME.
1—Buflovak Double Drum Dryer, 24" x 36".
1—Mikro #2TH Pulverizer with 15 HP motor.
2—Mikro #1SH Pulverizer.
1—Mikro #1SI Pulverizer, with motors, complete.
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2—Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 1200 gal. ea.
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CMRA Set

—Continued from page 7

Fuels," by Dr. W. J. Sweeney, vice-president in charge of reseach and development for Esso Research & Engineering Company, New York, and "Chlorine and Caustic," by D. L. Taylor, manager of the general development department of Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Mr. Forster will receive the award at a banquet on May 23. It is presented by the association in memory of deceased members for the purpose of recognizing its indebtedness to them in making the association possible. At present the list includes:—C. W. Berl, Hercules Powder Company; S. P. Gibson, jr.; G. E. Gollop, Canadian Industries, Ltd., and J. H. Perry, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.

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—Continued from page 5

discovery of many new and potent drugs, and the repeated amendment of the law have multiplied the task of FDA manyfold."

Chemical Use Requires Study

Eugene H. Holeman, president of the Association, and chairman of the fiftieth anniversary committee, maintained that the use of chemicals and antibiotics in food preservation presents a need for serious contemplation of our overall food handling program.

Chemicals used in fresh meats and fowl may bring about chemical changes in the tissue itself which would be objectionab'e and, therefore, undesirable," he stated. Preservation of foods by chemical means is, in general, not an acceptable practice and should be discouraged.

"Pre-cooking and pre-packing of foods, on a vast and ever increasing scale, will impose more responsibility on industry and government.

"In all fairness to the industry, as well as the wholesomeness of these foods to the consumer," Mr. Holeman continued, "intelligent control officials must be prepared to make the decisions.

"Hormones for animals to promote their growth, chemicals for grass to inhibit its growth, drugs to combat cancer, arthritis, hypertension and coronaries are all in production or are being used and they must be evaluated in the light of present day science and medicine.

"Nutrition in the food field must be tied in with regulatory standards because the ultimate value of a food is its contribution to good health. So drugs also must be appraised in terms of their contribution to better health and to the relief of suffering," he concluded.

Public Clamors for Clean Food

More and more the public is demanding a clean, safe and healthy food supply, L. S. Hitchner, executive secretary of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association, declared in a speech before the conference.

Stating that the growing interest of the public in safe foods is a healthy development, Mr. Hitchner said, "Insofar as pesticides are concerned, the public is assured of their safety if directions for use are followed."

The Miller Amendment to the food, drug and cosmetic act, which the agricultural chemicals industry supported, requires manufacturers to thoroughly pretest a chemical before it can be offered for sale, Mr. Hitchner said.

Manufacturers are putting anywhere from $50,000 to $750,000 per product into research to establish a safe level of use. This level is approved by the Food and Drug Administration before the chemical can be used.

Prevention of Poisoning

"A Leading Health Problem—The Prevention of Poisoning" was the title of a speech by Bernard E. Conley, secretary of the committee on toxicology and committee on pesticides of the American Medical Association.

"The prevention of poisoning is rapidly becoming recognized as a leading health need," he said. "We are all familiar with the increasingly important role which chemicals are playing in our daily lives, yet there is little awareness or understanding of growing multiplicity of potentially harmful exposures to chemicals which now exist."

"For example," Mr. Conley said, "many substances widely used in agriculture and industry are now finding their way into the home through household products. However, the protection afforded the worker is not extended to the same degree to the home user because there is no direct control over actions and few direct means for conveying safety information.

A. E. Abramson, chief of the wholesale division of the Department of Health of the State of New York, and president of the Central Atlantic States Food and Drug Officials, welcomed the group.

"Many of us now see the value of educational means of enforcement," Mr. Abramson said. "We are encouraging self policing methods and are finding them quite effective. Self inspection programs have the effect of bringing management up-to-date on the sanitation of its plants.

"To some of us, this idea, too, is a departure. The exercise of police powers and the revocation of licenses are reserved as the last, rather than the first recourse for violators.

"Ours is a dynamic vocation," he continued. "It must complement the equally dynamic food, drug, cosmetic and meat industries. We must be ready to accept the best thinking of the time in order to keep apace of scientific findings and their application in industry. The record shows that we have not fallen behind."

AIC Seats Nair

—Continued from page 7

line Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, and former president of the AIC.

Dr. W. George Parks, head of the department of chemistry of the University of Rhode Island and director of the Gordon Conferences.

Re-elected secretary was Dr. Lloyd VanDoren, chemical consultant and patent attorney with Watson, Leavenworth, Kelton & Taggart, New York. Chosen treasurer for another term was Dr. Frederick A. Hessel, commercial research manager for General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York.

Elected councilors-at-large for three years were:—

Dr. Harry L. Fisher, professor of chemical engineering at the University of Southern California.

Dr. Donald B. Keyes, consultant with Arthur D. Little, Inc., in New York.

Dr. Sidney D. Kirkpatrick, vice-president, McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, New York.

Chosen councilor-at-large for two years was Dr. Austin W. Fisher, jr., Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.

Buyers to Talk

—Continued from page 7

portation'" will be the topic of a panel discussion moderated by Mr. Donley.

Members of the panel will be J. M. McCracken, head of the technical service department of the soda products division of Diamond Alkali Company; H. W. Bull, packaging coordinator, Dow Chemical Company.

Also, R. C. McDowell, president of McDowell Company, Cleveland, and B. Neal Harris, vice-president in charge of sales for Hedwin Corporation, Baltimore, Md.

A business meeting with election of officers will conclude the session.

Pollution Manual Addition Published

A thirty-two page supplement (Manual Sheet P-7A) to chapter six of the Air Pollution Abatement Manual, "Sampling Procedures and Measuring Equipment," has been published by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association.

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transport services which have contributed to a transportation system unequaled outside the United States."

By way of emphasizing the importance of inland waterway transportation facilities to the chemical industry, Mr. Thompson cited figures showing that barge transportation of chemicals increased from 1.9 million tons in 1947 to 4.1 million tons in 1954. Petroleum, both crude and its products, increased from 85 million tons to nearly 111 million tons in the same period.

He pointed out that traffic on the inland waterways is primarily of bulk cargo, such as coal, coke, stone, ores, petroleum products, dry and liquid sulfur, chemicals and several other commodities of the same nature. He added that there is a substantial growth taking place also in the transportation of other products, mentioning paper products, and soap.

Mr. Thompson said:—"Plant expansion and relocation of industries and distributors—particularly in the past decade—has been noticeable. Billions upon billions of dollars have been utilized in the building of business and industrial facilities on the inland waterways, including virtually all types of industry distribution known to the economy of the nation.

"This trend is increasing so that seldom does a week go by that a major corporation of the country does not announce a new plant or facility on some inland waterway. There is no doubt that this commercial expansion in the navigable waterways of the nation will continue, inasmuch as management no longer puts all of its 'transportation eggs' in one basket."

In summary, Mr. Thompson contended that if the railroads are allowed to establish their own competitive rate, they will drive the inland water carriers out of business, which would threaten the investments of the industries on the waterways. Once the water carriers were out of business, the railroads would then raise the rates to compensate for losses on other traffic in competition with the highway and air transport agencies, he concluded.

Oils, Fats Output, Use: March

Statistics on production and consumption of oils and fats, including raw materials and primary products have been compiled by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce for the month of March. The data are as follows:—

Primary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks Mar. 31
Babassu oil, crude			
Refined			
Caster oil, No. 1, crude and No. 3, crude	2.813.000	10.940.000	[2]37.059.000
Coconut oil, crude	31.511.000	52.514.000	[2]66.659.000
Refined	33.254.000	31.756.000	16.433.000
Cod and codliver oil[4]	135.000	N.A.	834.000
Corn oil, crude	22.480.000	28.553.000	14.104.000
Refined	24.841.000	24.041.000	7[illegible]000
Cottonseed oil, crude	170.524.000	193.507.000	155.007.000
Refined	180.538.000	149.382.000	[3]393.811.000
Menhaden[4]			
Sardine (pilchard) and herring[4]	5.000	5.525.000	27.236.000
Other fish oil, except liver oil[4]	348.000		
Lard, rendered and refined	[5]253.000.000	[6]48.850.000	232.719.000
Linseed oil, raw	63.428.000	45.374.000	134.970.000
Refined	22.930.000	21.921.000	34.989.000
Marine mammal oil[4]		7.734.000	[3]24.859.000
Oiticica oil		934.000	4.594.000
Olive oil, edible	160.000	290.000	1.282.000
Inedible		13.000	62.000
Sulfur foots			
Palm oil, crude		4.158.000	[3]17.954.000
Refined		587.000	1.292.000
Palm kernel oil, crude			2.424.000
Refined			532.000
Peanut oil, crude[8]	8.688.000	6.270.000	6.046.000
Refined	6.028.000	3.677.000	5.380.000
Perilla oil			
Rapeseed oil, crude			
Refined		537.000	1.457.000
Sesame oil, crude			
Refined		24.000	226.000
Soybean oil, crude	281.442.000	272.521.000	132.552.000
Refined	251.048.000	250.241.000	80.018.000
Tallow, edible (incl. refined)	18.957.000	[6]46.858.000	239.719.000
Tallow and grease, inedible (other than wool)—			
All establishments	270.380.000	138.274.000	331.771.000
Establishments classified in meat packing industry	83.733.000	N.A.	N.A.
Tallow and grease, inedible, refined	12.930.000	12.920.000	11.471.000
Tung oil		4.053.000	25.813.000
Other vegetable oil, crude	2.143.000	6.957.000	22.182.000
Refined	5.416.000	5.036.000	5.449.000
Vegetable foots, 100% basis	22.988.000	13.350.000	55.125.000

Primary Products Except Oil

	Tons		
	Production	Shipments and transfer	Stocks Mar. 31
Cottonseed cake and meal	229.954	199.479	250.690
hulls	113.352	111.642	140.675
linters[9]			
First cut	36.312	35.270	103.991
Second cut	107.369	99.223	84.606
Mill run	5.500	6.490	20.020
Total	149.181	140.983	208.617
hull fiber	832	673	745
motes and grabbots	1.233	1.370	5.115
Soybean cake and meal	584.296	543.904	177.979
flour	11.875	11.616	2.380
Other cake and meal—			
Castor bean	1.533	1.562	1.934
Copra	8.589	8.619	952
Corn germ	12.838	12.970	674
Flaxseed	58.296	48.779	29.814
Olive	[11]	[11]	[11]
Peanut[10]	5.991	6.239	6.024
Tung nut	[11]	[11]	[11]
Other	3.066	3.414	5.082

Secondary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks Mar. 31
Castor oil chemically dehydrated[12]	1.834.000	N.A.	2.811.000
Deodorized oil[13]	9[illegible].346.000	18.964.000	14.838.000
Coconut-type fatty acids, including coconut, babassu and palm kernel and such fractionated fatty acids as lauric, caprylic, capric, and myristic[12]	5.511.000	N.A.	7.575.000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	1.660.000	N.A.	989.000
Low rosin fatty acids (rosin content 20% or less)	4.243.000	N.A.	835.000
Oleic acid, including white oleic and red oil	8.972.000	N.A.	8.272.000
Stearic acid (40-50% stearic content)	5.582.000	N.A.	4.584.000
Other stearic acids (over 50% stearic content), high palmitic (over 60% palmitic), hydrogenated animal and vegetable fatty oils	9.752.000	N.A.	8.199.000
Unsaturated unhydrogenated animal fatty acids (other than oleic)	11.544.000	N.A.	16.476.000
Unsaturated unhydrogenated vegetable fatty acids	6.677.000	N.A.	10.486.000
Glycerine, crude (100% basis)[14]	22.837.000	22.811.000	20.432.000
Refined, all grades (100% basis)[14]	27.641.000	16.668.000	38.659.000
Grease oil, lard oil, and tallow oil[12]	6.202.000	N.A.	3.856.000
Hydrogenated animal fats and oils—			
Edible	2.488.000	736.000	1.107.000
Inedible	3.131.000	4.386.000	4.508.000
Hydrogenated vegetable oils—			
Edible—			
Cottonseed	54.211.000	49.152.000	21.779.000
Soybean	108.524.000	96.869.000	41.866.000
Other	7.386.000	5.973.000	3.104.000
Inedible	[illegible]26.000	2.[illegible]4.200	1.803.000
Margarine[15]	[3]127.166.000	N.A.	26.317.000
Oleo oil and stearine, animal, edible	5.089.000	1.400.000	2.438.000
Shortening	170.845.000	N.A.	120.101.000
Stearine, animal, inedible[12]	2.155.000	N.A.	1.674.000
Vegetable oil, winter	149.941.000	13.770.000	14.028.000
Tall oil, crude	57.657.000	37.159.000	86.055.000
Refined (excluding low rosin fatty acids)	13.571.000	9.120.000	11.296.000
Winterized oil	66.692.000	42.940.000	32.451.000

Raw Materials at Mills

	Tons		
	Receipts	Crushings	Stocks Mar. 31
Castor beans	1.680	2.979	3.804
Copra	31.156	24.593	23.023
Corn germ	27.462	27.766	1.000
Cottonseed	28.263	496.535	894.539
Flaxseed	46.211	89.655	117.950
Olives	[11]	301	[11]
Peanut[16]	10.246	10.448	3.824
Soybeans	658.107	760.953	2.020.983
Tung nuts	[11]	[11]	[17]
Other	3.892	6.384	973

N.A.—Not Available.

[1] Included in "Other vegetable oils" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[2] Data for stocks of crude castor oil are on a commercial stock basis, excluding quantities held by CCC (9,807,000 pounds) as well as "stock piled".

[3] Data for stocks of crude palm oil, crude coconut oil, and sperm oil are on a commercial stocks basis and do not include figures for stock piles of strategic oils.

[4] Data for fish oil producers collected by Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior. Combined totals only are available for consumption and stocks of fish oil and marine mammal oil. Consumption data for cod, codliver, and other liver oils unavailable and stock figures for these items represent quantities held by producing firms only.

[5] Includes 21,000,000 pounds of refined cottonseed oil reported by respondents to the Census Bureau as owned by Commodity Credit Corporation. This figure includes quantities sold for export by CCC but not "lifted" but excludes quantities sold by CCC for export and being further processed. As of March 31, CCC reported no quantities of refined cottonseed oil as being removed from inventory and put in an "in-transit position to other storage".

[6] Data on production collected by Department of Agriculture. These figures represent only rendered lard. According to this agency, refined lard production (federally inspected only) totaled 165,000,000 pounds in March.

[7] Excludes quantities used in refining.

[8] Data on production and stocks held at crude oil mill locations collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture.

[9] Average gross bale weight in pounds for March production:—Total 614.6; first cut, 600.8; second cut, 619.1; and mill run, 617.1.

[10] Data collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture.

[11] Included in "Other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[12] Data for stocks exclude quantities held by consuming factories.

[13] Winterized-deodorized oil, hydrogenated-deodorized oil, and cooking and salad oil not included.

[14] Includes data for synthetic glycerine.

[15] The total for March, 1956, was packaged as follows:—One-pound units, 119,727,000 pounds; bulk, pats or chips, 1,373,000 pounds, and bulk other, 5,963,000 pounds. The sum of these items may not agree with the production total shown above because some margarine is not packaged during the same month in which it is produced.

[16] Data on peanuts collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, and include reports by peanut shellers.

[17] Included in "Other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

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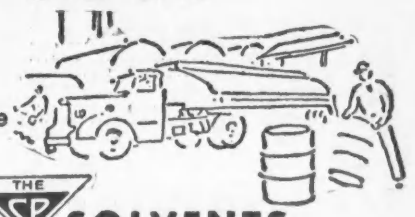

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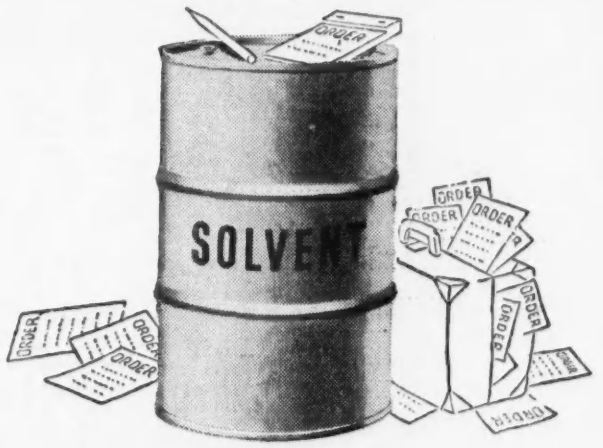

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